FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTS SUGGEST NEW ACTION PLANNED FOR FALKLANDS

Cessation of Hostilities Conditioned

PY201055 Paris AFP in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jan (AFP) -- The Argentine Government will not sign cessation of hostilities with Great Britain until it perceives London's willingness to negotiate, in keeping with the resolution passed at the latest UN General Assembly, Argentine Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot said.

U.S. Reports Prompt Falklands Alert

LD192104 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 2026 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Report by Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] RAF Phantoms were carrying out extra flying missions over the Falkland Islands today following U.S. intelligence reports that Argentina was planning a campaign of harassment.

The Ministry of Defence was said to be taking the reports "seriously."

But according to local Falklands broadcaster and journalist Patrick Watts, a Defence Ministry spokesman in the islands would only say "it's a full-scale practice."

However, Mr Watts said: "There have been lotsmore flights today, from dawn. RAF Phantoms have been going over all the time and there was a lot of activity at the airport when I went there today."

A report by CBS Television news on Tuesday night quoted U.S. intelligence sources as saying Argentina planned to shoot down British military aircraft and launch commando-style raids against the islands radar and communications sites and air defense batteries.

Diplomatic sources in Buenos Aires, meanwhile, said Argentina had transferred two squadrons of Mirage 111 fight bombers to airfields on the Patagonian coast opposite the islands.

The Argentine Army's Fourth Brigade was being trained as a crack commando unit.

The Buenos Aires diplomatic sources said it was possible the Argentine Air Force was planning reprisal raids for Mrs Thatcher's recent visit to the Falklands.

However, it was felt Argentina's military government as a whole would probably be against such a move, since it would endanger current diplomatic moves aimed at reopening talks about the islands with London.

None the less, with Buenos Aires rapidly filling the gaps in its armoury left by the 74-day war last year, there were fears new hostilities could flare at any moment.

The CBS report said U.S. intelligence believes Argentina planned to shoot down British aircraft flying outside the islands' 200-mile exclusion zone.

It is understood there would be little the 4,000-strong British garrison on the Falklands could do to prevent a small, temporary landing in a remote part of the islands.

"There are just not enough troops to line all the cliffs around the islands," one Whitehall official pointed out today.

Officials said a quick "in and out" landing by Argentine forces -- perhaps arriving in one of their West German-built submarines -- would carry powerful propaganda value for Buenos Aires.

They could hoist the Argentine flag, take some pictures and then depart before anyone knew they were there," it was said.

Said Mr Watts: "I would hope that the troops can deal with an attack. It would be something we have expected. We've always thought they might make a raid some day."

Argentina has still refused to sign a formal cessation of hostilities, despite Britain's recapture of the islands last June following the Argentine's April invasion.

The Argentine Government and Armed Forces have so far kept official silence about the CBS report.

But the independent Argentine news agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS today quoted a senior naval source as saying: "(The Navy) is always at the highest state of operational readiness for any contingencies that might arise and to fulfill orders from the political authority."

In London, it is felt Argentina has strong motives for keeping Britain on the alert.

For, should the cost of protecting the Falklands become too great, Britain may be ready to start talking once more about their future.

'Harassment Campaign' Allegedly Prepared

PY192159 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2059 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- Diplomatic sources stated today that 3 weeks ago the Argentine Air Force transferred two squadrons of Mirage planes to the air bases in the south of the country, situated at an operational distance from the Malvinas Islands.

The sources were commenting on a report by the U.S. CBS Television network which stated that Argentina was allegedly planning a harassment campaign against the British forces on the Malvinas.

The information, released last night, mentioned sources of the U.S. intelligence service which stated that Argentina was planning to shoot down British planes which are based on the Malvinas and to launch commando operations against targets such as radar and communications equipment and anti-air battery.

The diplomatic sources in Buenos Aires stated that 3 weeks ago two squadrons of Mirage II bombers had been transferred from their base in Cordoba City -- in the center of Argentine continental territory -- to various airports along the Patagonia coastline, in the south of Argentina.

The source added that in the meantime the Argentine IV Army Corp, also headquartered in Cordoba, is being trained as a commando unit.

The sources stated that the army intends to supply this unit trained for fast operation with 24 French-made Puma transport helicopters and a group of small Gazelle helicopters.

The sources stated that it was not quite clear why the Mirage planes had been transferred but that their deployment could have been connected with the possibility of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visiting the islands this month.

Thatcher arrived secretly on the Malvinas on 8 January for a 5-day visit which took place without incident.

The sources pointed out that Air Force Commander Lt Gen Jorge Augusto Hughes, in recent public statements, reiterated that the Malvinas issue has not been settled yet. The sources added that it is quite possible that the Air Force is planning actions as a reprisal for the prime minister's visit.

However, they added, the Argentine military government on a whole will possibly oppose such a measure which could jeopardize the current Argentine diplomatic offensive aimed at reopening negotiations with Great Britain over the future of the islands.

Argentina occupied the islands, which were under British domain, in April. Great Britain retook the territory in June but Argentina has refused to sign an official cessation of hostilities.

The Argentine Government and Armed Forces has officially remained silent regarding the CBS reports.

However, the independent press agency Noticias Argentinas today made reference to a high-ranking member of the Navy who stated that this force always maintains its maximum operation capacity in order to confront the contingencies which may appear and carry out the orders of the political leadership.

In the meantime the Argentine media devoted long articles to the results of an official investigation of the British government on the causes of the Malvinas conflict.

No editorials referred to the Frank's report which stated that Thatcher's Conservative Government was not to blame for failing to foresee or prevent the arrival of Argentine troops on the archipelago.

Argentina Denies Harassment Plans

PY192222 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2205 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (NA) -- this afternoon a high-ranking source of the army termed as "crazy" the rumors according to which commando groups are allegedly being trained to harass British forces on the Malvinas Islands.

The sources pointed out "that rumors are probably directed by the British domestic front in order to neutralize the effects of the Frank's report regarding Prime Minister Thatcher's government's responsibility in the Malvinas conflict."

In answering inquiries made by Noticias Argentinas the sources stated that "it is crazy to believe that Argentina is thinking of such a thing at this moment."

He pointed out "there is no reason to waste any more time on a report of such a nature."

An Army source, on his part, this morning refused to refer to the rumor directly. The U.S. State Department has already issued a veiled warning in view of this rumor.

That source stated that "the war Navy always maintains its maximum operation capability in order to confront the contingencies which may appear and carry out the orders of the political leadership."

Navy 'Ready for Contingencies'

PY191609 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1540 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (NA) -- A high-ranking source from the office of the Navy commander in chief today said that the Navy "is always at the peak of its operative readiness for whatever contingencies may crop up and is prepared to follow the directives of the government.

This statement by the Navy source was prompted by questions concerning alleged activities of Argentine commandos which could attack British forces on the Malvinas Islands.

A report in this regard received from New York today indicated that U.S. intelligence had "warned the U.S. Government" about alleged preparations whch commandos engaged in for an attack on the British in the Malvinas.

The report carried by a foreign news agency this morning also indicated that the Malvinas Islands could "soon become the target of an active harassment campaign staged by Argentina."

UK Denies Nuclear Base Charge

FL192015 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1835 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City 19 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The British Embassy here today deined the Argentine charge that Great Britain intends to build a nuclear base on the Malvinas Islands.

British Embassy spokesman Philip Bent assured that the British Government had never considered establishing a base with nuclear weapons to defend the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, located less than 200 miles from Argentina.

The Argentine foreign minister leveled the charge at a meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Managua last week. The accusation generated a press release from the Organization for the Proscription of Nuclear Arms in Latin America (OPANAL), guardian of the Tlatelolco Treaty, expressing its concern over what appeared to be a violation of international law.

Philip Bent rejected the Argentine charge and announced the UK would respond to OPANAL's concern in the next few days.

The British Government signed document #2 of the Tlatelolco Treaty, through which it is intended that the superpowers and Latin American countries be proscribed from using nuclear energy for warlike purposes in the region.

ARMY CHAPLAIN CRITICIZES ARGENTINE ARMED FORCES

PY172036 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2345 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Santiago del Estero, 16 Jan (NA) -- Father Domingo de Pablis, who was the Army Chaplain on the Malvinas, has harshly criticized the Argentine Armed Forces leadership during the war against Great Britain. Moreover, he said that the "desk officers" are responsible for the defeat.

During a long talk he delivered last night at a local medical college, the priest said that: "I did not see any warriors. I just saw desk officers. The war was basically lost because these desk officrrs did not fight."

He also harshly criticized Gen Mario Menendez, retired, the ex-governor of the Malvinas, and proposed that "a new military college and superior war school be established" since the officers who participated in the war "did not even know how to organize an orderly retreat."

De Pablis, who participated in the war against Great Britain as chaplain of infantry regiment No 7, said that the war ended with "the surrender submitted by a so-called General Menendez on 14 June...and I say a so-called general because although I was there, I never saw in him a true general."

The Dominican priest added: "In fact, and although I am very sorry to say so, there were no generals or colonels during the Malvinas war."

De Pablis said that he accompanied Argentine troops in the Monte de los Hermanos battle, near Puerto Argentino, and that he later was taken prisoner by British forces.

De Pablis, who returned to continental territory aboard the British ship Canberra along with other Argentine prisoners, said that "it is necessary to establish a new military college and a new superior military school for all branches of the armed forces."

He added: "But above all, we must establish a new Army war school since the existing one is most deficient militarily speaking."

He said that the Argentine chaplains learned of Argentina's surrender "when we saw soldiers and officers retreating in a disorderly fashin" because our officers "do not even know how to organize an orderly retreat."

He noted that Argentine officers "did not know the difference between a rocket and a missile." He added that "I asked them about it, but they told me that they did not know because they were very expensive."

De Pablis added: "I asked them: but surely you have seen pictures or films of missiles, and if you have not why are you here?"

He noted that when an officer goes to war, "he should be leading his troops and not be behind them." In this regard he said that while Lt Col H. Johns died in the battle for Puerto Darwin "except for a lieutenant, there were no dead Argentine officers."

He said: "You cannot die at the front, if you do not fight."

He added that the Army "did not fight. I saw them in Puerto Darwin when they surrendered and I felt helpless because I could not use a weapon."

De Pablis said that "it was natural for us to be defeated because we fought against the entire world, and particularly because we fought against the United States, the worst enemy of Argentina and Latin America."

He added that the situation "became more unfavorable after the defeat and surrender of a military governor who was not much of a governor and even less of an officer."

Regarding Menendez he said: "A distressed person like all the generals who were in the Malvinas." He added that "colonels were almost nonexistent."

During his extensive talk, the Dominican priest noted the need for "the political power to dominate the military power and not the other way around like it has been happening up to now." He said that the war against Great Britain "was not lost because we had inferior technology, but because we did not fight."

He noted: "It is not enough to be an expert in handling a gun. You have to mould a soldier and imbue in them fortitude, courage and moral principles. The Armed Forces do not need a strict chain of command as much as leadership which can mean life or death."

AGUIRRE MINIMIZES BEAGLE, BARAO DE TEFFE INCIDENT

PY200202 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 0008 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Jan (NA) -- This evening, in referring to the negotiations over the Beagle issue, Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari admitted that "initiatives always exist."

He added that "this is an issue on which I cannot go into depth since the mediation exists for this purpose. The mediation is in the hands of nobody less than the sovereign pontiff, to whom we all owe our respect and in whose actions we all have absolute faith."

He pointed out that "it is up to the Holy See to decide, at the right moment, what path the negotiations will follow."

On the other hand Aguirre Lanari minimized the incident which took place in the south involving the Brazilian oceanographic vessel "Barao de Teffe."

The minister pointed out that "the incident is unimportant since the reciprocal understanding between our nations prevails above any circumstance which could have taken place."

He continued to state that "by no means could the incident have originated due to hatred or acts which are not in keeping with the fraternal solidarity which exists between our two countries."

Aguirre Lanari made these statements this evening when he arrived at the metropolitan airport to represent President Reynaldo Bignone at the funeral of Arturo Illia.

Although he was not scheduled to do so Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari went to the Foreign Ministry where it was learned unofficially that until this evening there had been no answer to the Brazilian request for an explanation on the incident involving the scientific vessel.

New Papal Proposal Under Study

PY181719 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2010 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 17 Jan (NA) -- According to a high-ranking government source, the Argentine Government is studying a new papal proposal to resolve the Beagle Channel dispute. This new proposal reportedly grants Chile sovereignty over 3 nautical miles in the Atlantic Ocean. The same source admitted that there is a new proposal but he corrected an intransigent party leader who said that Chilean sovereignty in the Atlantic Ocean would extend 9 miles.

The source noted that the three miles contemplated in the new papal proposal must be counted from the Western-most island, that is, Nueva Islands -- in the south -- to Cape Horn. From Cape Horn south the traditional two-ocean principle will prevail. Without going into great detail, the source alluded to the existence of "a shared navigational area" in the Atlantic Ocean but did not specify the extent of the area.

Miguel Montserrat, the intransigent party secretary, had noted that the rumors circulating in political circles regarding the Beagle dispute assert that the papal proposal grants Chile full sovereignty over Picton, Lennox and Nueva Islands but that the so-called "Sea of Peace" had been eliminated. Montserrat said that according to reports that are in the hands of some political parties, this new papal proposal is reportedly "the maximum" that Argentina will obtain in the border dispute with Chile.

Moreover, Oscar Alende, the leader of the intransigent party, said this morning that he has in his hands secret information regarding the southern border dispute that was submitted to him by the Episcopate. However, Alende did not specify what kind of information he was refering to. Alende also said that "Argentina should seek a peace agreement with Chile." He said that Margaret Thatcher's trip to the Malvinas Islands was a matter of the United Kingdom's need to have an air base in the continental territory of South America.

He said: "This was the true objective of Margaret Thatcher's trip and not to see how the Malvinas residents live." He added: "We have lost Picton, Lennox and Nueva Islands. Therefore, we have to seek a peace agreement with Chile based on the two-ocean principle and on the 1902 treaty that clearly states that Argentina must be a great country on the Atlantic coast while Chile is one on the Pacific Ocean."

Official Denies New Proposal Exists

PY181730 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1411 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jan (DYN) -- Gen Ricardo Etcheverry Boneo, the Argentine alternate delegate to the papal mediation, denied today that there is a new papal proposal regarding the border dispute between Argentina and Chile. He also reported that the negotiations, which have been suspended since Christmas, will resume next week. During a telephone conversation from Rome on reports published here today about a new papal proposal, Etcheverry Boneo said: "There are no activities, meetings or decisions that may have given rise to these rumors."

MEETINGS, ACTION REPORTED IN GOVERNMENT 'CRISIS'

Siles, Paz Meet MIR, MNRI 18 Jan

PY181350 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The most recent chapter of the political crisis the country is experiencing closed last night at 2145 when President Hernan Siles Zuazo and his advisors left Government House. When asked whether he was going to answer some questions, [words indistinct] (?shook hands) with journalists and noted, quote: We are all going to sleep well tonight. Therefore, the uncertainty regarding the current government crisis still continues.

Upon his departure from Government House where members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR] and the National Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI] held a 1-hour and 20-minute meeting with Siles Zuazo, Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora said that the crisis is about to be resolved.

The following is what Jaime Paz Zamora told journalists:

[Begin recording] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, it was a working session (?with) the president and leaders of the government party to seek a solution to the problem. We submitted the conclusions of the MIR meeting that was held on Sunday. Although they were well-received, these proposals have to be studied by the MNRI and the president. [words indistinct]

[Question] Would you tell us what are the basic issues [words indistinct] this meeting?

[Answer] I do not believe it would be wise to make them public since the objective of this meeting was to inform the president and the MNRI.

[Question] Will another meeting be held?

[Answer] Yes, we have another one planned. However, the specific time it will be held has yet to be established. But we have a meeting scheduled for tomorrow and successive ones on the following days.

[Question] This means that a solution to the crisis is not yet near.

[Answer] Well, I believe that we have a better chance now than when I walked into Government House earlier today since now they know our proposals, which have been well-received.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Well, I believe that there will be a series of meetings in the following days.

[Question] This means that the crisis will not be solved this week?

[Answer] No, I believe that we shall find a solution. [end recording]

Although everything seemed to indicate that the political crisis was over, we are still wondering whether a solution will be found promptly, how it will be solved, what is the status of the current cabinet and why has the president kept quiet. We hope that we will be able to answer these questions in the next few hours.

18 Jan Meeting 'Very Fruitful'

PY191726 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Intense efforts are being made to solve the crisis within the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] Government before President Hernan Siles Zuazo's trip to France, which is scheduled for tomorrow. Yesterday, UDP parties were still carrying out meetings with the objective of arriving at an agreement to solve the crisis. The National Revolutionary Movement of the Left MNRI, yesterday held a meeting at Government House. This meeting was presided over by President Hernan Siles Zuazo and it was attended by the contending factions within this political group.

Official Spokesmen Federico Alvarez Plata and Jorge Gonzalez noted that this meeting was very fruitful. Alvarez Plata added that negotiations continue and the conclusions reached will probably be disclosed within the next few hours. Moreover, Government House sources added that there are many points of agreement but that some of the Leftist Revolutionary Movement's proposals are a bit exaggerated.

Paz Postpones West European Tour

PY181405 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] According to a bulletin issued by the Office of the Vice President, Vice President Paz Zamora's scheduled trip to several Western European countries has been postponed for several months. The bulletin notes that the vice president has decided to postpone his tour through nine Western European countries, which was scheduled to start on 25 January.

It adds that he made this decision in order to contribute to finding an effective solution to the political crisis affecting the country. In this regard Vice President Paz Zamora has submitted a note to the foreign minister in which he notes:

In view of the present situation within the leadership of the democratic process, some adjustments had to be made in the schedule that was originally planned. However, some of the countries that had invited us are unable to modify this schedule on such short notice. The vice president requested that the Foreign Ministry inform Bolivian missions abroad about the postponement of the trip.

PDC Declines To Join UDP 19 Jan

PY190133 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] which is headed by Luis Ossio Sanjines will not join the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] front, now in a government position, according to a statement made by the PDC leader Daniel Quevedo (Diaz Gomez) to a Panamericana reporter.

The invitation to join the UDP was made by President Hernan Siles Zuazo during a meeting between the PDC Secretariat members and the president, held last Thursday. We feel positive toward the idea of forming a UDP-PDC coalition in the sense of continuing to cooperate with Dr Siles Zuazo's democratic regime, Daniel Quevedo said. He added:

[Begin Quevedo recording] At this meeting the president told us in a very cordial and friendly way that he hoped that the PDC would join the UDP. We believe that the proposal was made in good faith by the president, but the PDC [words indistinct] and on that occasion we told the president that perhaps we should not take our points of disagreement into the UDP. We plan to cooperate; we are working for the democratic process as we have shown in all our actions. We confirmed to the president that we will continue to cooperate with him as a political party [words indistinct] [end recording].

Paz Urges Solution, To Avoid Bankruptcy

PY191702 La Paz Radio Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] According to Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora the government crisis must be solved as soon as possible otherwise this situation may lead the country to bankruptcy. The vice president made this statement yesterday before delivering a lecture at the Bolivian-German Chamber of Commerce working luncheon where he was the guest of honor.

Paz Zamora said that the situation is so serious that if we are unable to achieve a complete coherent and unified government, one that is the center of the decision-making process, one that allows all those sectors interested in solving the crisis to participate in it and one that is able to work 24 straight hours, we will be headed toward disaster. He added that Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, wishes to find a definitive solution, one that will allow us to achieve development and eradicate backwardness.

He said: We are sure that President Hernan Siles shares this desire. Moreover, Paz Zamora said that the definitive solution within the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] is in the president's hands. He also noted that the six ministers who have submitted their resignation have the complete confidence of the MIR leadership.

SILES ACCEPTS MIR MINISTER RESIGNATIONS 20 JAN

PA200436 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0408 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo tonight accepted the resignation of the six ministers who had been representing the co-ruling Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) in his cabinet, according to official reports. The Information Ministry tonight announced the presidential decision, which was adopted following the breakdown of talks between the executive branch and the MIR to solve the deep crisis that the government has undergone during the last 15 days.

The acceptance of the resignation of the finance, industry and tourism, energy and hydrocarbons, integration, health and education ministers will force the chief executive to reorganize his cabinet tomorrow, government sources said. Siles Zuazo adopted the decision after canceling his trip to France, which he was scheduled to begin tomorrow. Siles was supposed to meet with his French colleague, Francois Mitterrand, and other heads of state during a meeting in Paris on Sunday.

BRAZILIAN SHIP INTERCEPTED IN BEAGLE CHANNEL

PY191342 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The Brazilian oceanographic ship Barao do Teffe was intercepted yesterday by Argentine warships when it was about to enter the Beagle Channel, which is in dispute between Chile and Argentina. The incident forced the Brazilian ship to change its course. Details of the episode were personally reported by Commander Fernando Pastore to reporter Cesar Loureiro of Sao Paulo Television.

[Begin Pastore recording] I just wanted to say now that we are on the air that we are now navigating along the Beagle Channel and that we intend to arrive in Punta Arenas tomorrow. There was, however, a minor incident between the Argentine Naval Prefecture and us while we were navigating in the Beagle Channel. According to instructions from the Navy and Itamaraty, we turned back and came south of Navarino Island. It was a minor incident which is now resolved.

The Argentines stopped us and informed us that we were obliged to accept a pilot. Since neither the Argentine nor the Chilean navigation charts explained that clearly, I accepted their explanation and decided to convey it to my government, the Navy and Itamaraty, saying that my intention was to continue on south of Navarino Island because we were refused peaceful navigation, or, as we say in our jargon, denied the international right to peaceful passage of our ship. I said that we would stay south until we were informed of the regulation that I was unaware of and I asked for ratification of my decision by the Brazilian naval authorities. So now I am returning. Directly from the Beagle Channel, sea and war Captain Pastore, commander of the Barao do Teffe. That's all. [end recording].

The Brazilian Government expressed its surprise and called in the Argentine ambassador to Brasilia to provide explanations. Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas explained to reporter Sandra Carvalho the reason for that request.

[Begin recording] [Pericas] As is known the Barao do Teffe is in the Antarctic on a scientific expedition. This mission is fully known by the Argentine Government and an officer of the Argentine Navy is on board the Barao do Teffe. Therefore, as you said, the interception caused surprise, and the Argentine ambassador in Brazil was called in by the secretary general of Itamaraty who asked for explanations.

[Question] What was the site of the interception?

[Answer] At the entrance to the Beagle Channel, and so the Barao do Teffe was given instructions to go around Navarino Island, avoiding the initial segment of the channel, and then proceed enroute to Punta Arenas, Chile, which is its destination.

[Reporter] From Brasilia for the Bandeirantes journalism team reporter Sandra Carvalho. [end recording]

PMDB NOTE PROTESTS LETTER OF INTENT TO IMF

PY191133 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Jan 83 p 21

[Text] On protesting yesterday, through an official note, against the terms of the Brazilian letter of intent to the IMF, the PMDB (Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] leadership questioned the "right of Minister Ernane Galveas or Carlos Langoni to sign the document of behalf of Brazilians."

The PMDB notes that the letter "announces measures which will hurt the breadwinners and the domestic market, will make it easier for the multinational companies to operate in the country -- to freely remit their profits abroad -- and will make it possible for foreigners to take control of the mineral deposits of Carajas."

"Problems which are being raised in the letter to the IMF must be discussed by the whole nation, because Brazilians will once again pay for the errors of the government policy -- adopted without their consent -- and will participate only in the sacrifices," the document signed by PMDB leader Odacir Kelin states. The document also states that the government denied for a longtime that it would resort to the IMF, with the objective of concealing the problem from the people during the election campaign.

For the PMDB, "the results of the elections would have undoubtedly been much worse for the government had Brazilians known before the elections the sacrifices that would be imposed on them with IMF control over economic policy.

The opposition note states that the government continues to conceal information from the people in the letter of intent to the IMF itself, and asks the government to state clearly and urgently the meaning of "a salary policy intended to increase employment" referred to in the letter of intent.

The PMDB concludes by promising that, despite the current institutional limitations, it will discuss the letter of intent not only in congress through speeches, by questioning ministers of bringing the matter up in congressional investigative committees, or through a large seminar sponsored by the Pedroso Horta Foundation, but also with the party rank and file which will give the discussion legitimacy.

NUCLEBRAS INVESTMENT BUDGET CUT 80 PERCENT

PY200143 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Jan 83 p 21

[Text] Sao Paulo -- A program prepared by SEST [Secretaria Especial de Controle das Empresas Estatais] at the end of 1982 provided for an increase of approximately 60 percent in Nuclebras investments in 1983. Nevertheless, due to the successive cuts which have taken place since November, and especially due to the standby policy on expenditures imposed by the IMF, state investment for the next term will drop by 80 percent in real value.

These estimates were made yesterday by ABDIB [Brazilian Association for the Development of Basic Industries]. In this program, prepared by the ABDIB Economic Division, Nuclebras investments for 1983, including all infrastructure projects and orders of capital goods intended for the Iguape-1 and Iguape-2 plants, will reportedly amount to $213 million, and through the current freeze by the presidency of the republic, was summarily suspended.

ABDIB has not been informed as far as the details of the cuts are concerned, or even as far as the situation of projected investments for 1984 of the Sao Paulo nuclear plants are concerned, which will reportedly amount to $516 million. This organization is also awaiting for the reestablishment of the budgets for the Angra II and Angra III which in 1983 should amount ot $838 million.

LOPEZ MICHELSEN REPORTS ON TRIP TO CUBA

PA200350 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Bogota -- As former Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen was leaving Narino Palace today, he said that the time is not right to renew diplomatic relations with Havana. The former president added that for the time being the best thing would be to continue with the exchange of cultural and scientific delegations. He added that President Belisario Betancur agrees with this.

Lopez Michelsen visited Narino Palace to inform President Betancur about his stay in Cuba, a visit that was promoted by Nobel Prize winner Gabriel Garcia Marquez. Lopez Michelsen said that Cuba does not oppose Colombia's entry into the Nonaligned Movement, and will facilitate the acceptance of Colombia's request.

FRENCH 'ROVING AMBASSADOR' MEETS WITH BETANCUR

PA200317 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Bogota -- Antoine Blanca, French roving ambassador for the South American countries, is now meeting with Colombian President Belisario Betancur. The French official is visiting Colombia as an envoy of French President Francois Mitterrand, to strengthen French-Colombian relations in the international political and foreign trade sectors.

Antoine Blanca is accompanied at his meeting with President Betancur by French Ambassador Jacques Henri Posier and Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo. After leaving Narino Palace, he will attend a luncheon offered by Minister Lloreda at the Jockey Club. During the afternoon he will meet with Development Minister Roberto Gerlein Echeverria.

Tomorrow morning he will meet with various political personalities including Luis Carlos Galan Sarmiento, Misael Pastrana Borrero, Alfredo Vasquez Carrizosa and Carlos Lleras Restrepo. On Friday at 1700 he will give a press conference at the French Embassy. He will return to France on Saturday.

Roving French Ambassador Antoine Blanca is 42 years old, a professor and diplomat, with a degree in the Spanish and Portuguese languages.

GOVERNMENT STUDYING WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDEAN PACT

PA200408 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur and the Foreign Trade Council began studies this afternoon regarding the possibility of Colombia resigning from the subregional Andean Pact during the meeting of the Cartagena Agreement Commission that will be held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, from 24 through 29 January.

Authorized spokesmen at Narino Palace said that the government will condition its presence in the pact to the acceptance of drastic measures to prevent the nonfulfillment of several programs by some member countries. The sources added that Colombia will demand the fulfillment of two basic points: A clear definition of purposes regarding integration by all member countries, in positions defined at the highest level; and the creation of the Andean Justice Tribunal, a measure which has not been taken due to Venezuela's delay in ratifying it.

Spokesmen for the productive sectors said that Colombia's withdrawal from the Andean Pact would virtually mean its disappearance, because Colombia is one of its legal and economic mainstays.

MINISTRY TO STEP UP PUBLICITY ON BORDER DISPUTE

PA172317 Quito Voz de los Andres in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] With increased emphasis, the Foreign Ministry will continue to publicize the territorial dispute with Peru at every necessary level, primarily at international organizations such as the United Nations and the OAS, whenever an occasion presents itself, according to Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez.

The foreign minister said during an interview that the territorial problem will be one of the main targets for wide-ranging publicity in order to explain the country's reasons for maintaining its claim to rights in the Amazon and to call for the recognition of these rights by friendly countries and all international organizations.

SHOTS FIRED IN PERUVIAN BORDER INCIDENT 18 JAN

PA191854 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The National Defense Ministry has informed the citizens of Ecuador that at 1815 on 18 January 1983, in the border area known as Ishpingo Viejo, while a military patrol was protecting the nation's integrity, a heavily armed Peruvian Army squad was sighted. The group had no authorization to be in our territory. When the leader of the Ecuadorean patrol approached them to ask the reason for their presence, they fired on him. The incident forced our personnel to return fire and the outsiders were dispersed. This incident has been reported to the Foreign Ministry so that the necessary action may be taken.

Our military garrisons are alert and are fulfilling their duties. We, therefore, strongly protest these new provocative actions by Peruvian military forces. The details of the incident are being investigated and will be reported as soon as more information is available. This was stated in a communique signed by Defense Minister Gen Jorge Maldonado Meno.

Foreign Ministry Protest Sent

PA200030 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Correspondent Felix Narvaez report form the Foreign Ministry -- live]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate has announced that based on the information supplied by the National Defense Ministry the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has presented a protest message to the Peruvian charge d'affairs in our country because of the attack on an Ecuadorean military patrol by a Peruvian Army squad. The information supplied reads as follows:

In the message we underscored that on 18 January at approximately 1815 a Peruvian squad entered Ecuadorean territory and attacked an Ecuadorean military patrol when it was sighted. The attack was repelled and the Peruvian soldiers were dispersed. The incident occured near the Ecuadorean detachment at Ishpingo Viejo near the Pastaza River.

The protest message signed by Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez states that this unjustified armed aggression by Peru constitutes a violation of Ecuadorean sovereignty, and therefore it is requested that the Peruvian Government investigate the issue and sanction those responsible as well as adopt the necessary measures to prevent further incidents like this that endanger peace and security between the two countries.

FLOOD ZONE EXTENDED, THOUSANDS HOMELESS

PA181359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0007 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Quito, 17 Jan (EFE) -- The Ecuadorean Government today extended the state of emergency to all coastal areas after a tragic weekened during which floods caused by heavy rains claimed eight victims. The government had previously declared a state of emergency in the provinces of Guayas -- the most heavily populated -- and Los Rios. Today the government extended the state of emergency to El Oro, Manabi and Esmeraldas.

The rains, which preceded the normal rainy season, are the heaviest of the century. They have left thousands of people homeless and caused billions of sucres in losses, both in property and crops. The loss of large cultivated areas has forced President Oswaldo Hurtado's Christian Democratic regime to negotiate the import of 70,000 tons of sugar and 20,000 tons of corn. The imports are necessary despite the country's critical economic situation, which is marked by a balance of payment deficit and a serious drop in the country's international monetary reserves. The crisis has forced the government to seek to refinance a fourth of its foreign debt, which exceeds $4.6 billion, by obtaining payment postponement from foreign banks.

In an attempt to improve attention for the flood victims and to rehabilitate the flooded areas, the president today held an urgent cabinet session at which civil defense officials and the national security council participated.

SPECIAL SURVEY SHOWS OIL RESERVE LEVELS

PA182244 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] According to a report submitted by (Higuero-Franlif), a firm hired by the Ecuadorean Government to survey the country's oil resources, the country has 750 million barrels in proven oil reserves.

Based on official reports, if production is maintained at the 1982 level, our oil reserve will last 9 years and 7 months; however, since there are plans to increase the daily production beginning in 1983 from 211,000 to 240,000 barrels, the proven resources will only last 8 years and 7 months. If, in order to meet local and foreign demand, Ecuador wants to maintain its status of an oil-producing country it must by all means increase its reserves.

HURTADO DECLINES INVITATION TO NONALIGNED SUMMIT

PA181649 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado will not attend the seventh nonaligned summit in New Delhi in March. A Foreign Ministry Information Department communique officially announced that President Hurtado has decided not to attend the summit to which he was invited by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Indian Ambassador Alfred Vaz delivered the official invitation a few days ago. The preparatory meeting for the seventh nonaligned summit ended in Managua yesterday.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ECUADOREAN BORDER INCIDENT

FY200033 Paris AFP in Spanish 0013 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Lima, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Through a communique issued here this afternoon the Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Staff disclosed that yesterday, Tuesday, a Peruvian patrol dislodged an Ecuadorean patrol which had entered national territory.

The official document states that the public is hereby informed that on 18 January 1983 in the afternoon an incident took place in the border area of Rio Pastaza between patrols of the Peruvian and Ecuadorean armies.

The Peruvian patrol dislodged the Ecuadorean patrol which had entered our territory. The communique ends by stating that the referred to incident had no further consequences.

The Pastaza River, which starts in Ecuador, is one of the main tributaries of the Maranon River and it runs west of the Condor Mountain range where serious incidents, which mobilized the Armed Forces of the two countries, took place 2 years ago. After running through Ecuadorean territory the Pastaza River runs into the woods of the Peruvian department Loreto.

Ministry Responds to Ecuadorean Protest

FY201051 Paris AFP in Spanish 0405 GMT 20 Jan 83

[Text] Lima, 19 Jan (AFP) -- Tonight, Peru rejected a protest made by Ecuador over an incident between Peruvian and Ecuadorean patrols at a border area in the Amazon jungle region. Peru also regretted that the government of Quito did not react as coolly to the incident as the government of Lima did.

These statements are included in a note submitted tonight to Ecuadorean Ambassador to Peru Miguel Vasco Vasco by Peruvian ad interim Foreign Minister Alfonso Grados Bertorini. The diplomat, who was summoned by the Foreign Ministry, arrived at Torre Tagle Palace, the site of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, at 2135 local time (0235 GMT) and entered the foreign minister's office with Deputy Foreign Minister Guillermo Llosa.

Vasco left the office 5 minutes later carrying in his hand a white envelope containing Peru's answer to the protest note that a few hours back had been handed over to the Peruvian charge d'affaires in Quito and in which Ecuador denounced a clash between Ecuadorean and Peruvian patrols in the Pastaza River area. According to the Ecuadoreans this incident occurred in Ecuadorean territory.

Looking calm and smiling Vasco told journalists that in view of the nature of this issue: I decline to make any statement. I have just received Peru's answer to the Ecuadorean Government's note. I will simply convey to my Foreign Ministry the words of the acting Peruvian foreign minister. Later, Grados said that the Ecuadorean version is not in keeping with the facts. He noted that the Peruvian Joint Armed Forces Command had issued a report on the incident, and that it had taken place in Peruvian territory.

President Fernando Belaunde, Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb and the Peruvian Government in general do not view the incident involving the patrols of the two countries as excessively significant. We do not want to magnify it even though we are zealous guardians of our sovereignty. We hope that the Ecuadorean Government shares this viewpoint, he added.

With regard to the incident which took place yesterday, the Peruvian note states: "As a result of the appropriate inquiry the Armed Forces Joint Command has established that the Ecuadorean patrol had entered Peruvian territory. Therefore, I reject the above-mentioned note of the illustrious Ecuadorean Government and lament the fact that the Peruvian Government's calm handling of this incident has not been met with corresponding serenity, as befits good neighborly intentions framed by the scrupulous respect for established borders," the note delivered to Ambassador Vasco states.

The incident in question took place north of the Condor Mountain Range where serious incidents took place between the two countries in 1981. The area is located south of the Corrientes and Tigre Rivers where Peru is exploiting oil deposits.

ECUADOREAN EFFORT TO RAISE BORDER ISSUE REJECTED

PY181737 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0356 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Lima, 16 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Peruvian Government reported here today that Ecuador tried to include the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border dispute in the text of the declaration issued by the nonaligned countries meeting, but that the conference unanimously rejected this proposal.

A Foreign Ministry communique submitted to REUTERS on the meeting of the nonaligned countries that ended last Saturday states that the conference unanimously rejected the Ecuadorean proposal. Moreover, the statement notes that the Ecuadorean proposal was categorically rejected by the Peruvian delegation and that Argentina and India supported Peru's position.

The communique states that during the debate Ecuadorean delegate (?Hernan) Veintimilla referred to an alleged Ecuadorean-Peruvian territorial dispute. It adds that the Peruvian representative, Jorge Llosa, explained that all territorial disputes between Peru and Ecuador were resolved through the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Treaty, which is fully in force. Moreover, he noted that this treaty is guaranteed by four countries of the Americas. The guarantor countries of the Rio de Janeiro Treaty are Argentina, Brazil, Chile and the United States.

Finally, he urged Ecuador to uphold in the future the regulations of the Nonaligned Movement which exclude the discussion of bilateral issues among the member countries.

EXPRESSO SETS CONDITIONS ON RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PY192321 Lima EXPRESSO in Spanish 8 Jan 83 p 14

[Editorial: "Relations With Havana"]

[Text] Peruvian Prime and Foreign Minister Fernando Schwalb Lopez Aldana has done well in making known his point of view regarding the requirements which must be observed before proposing -- in a formal manner -- the "unfreezing" of relations between Cuba and Peru.

Schwalb, a prudent and temperate man, has stated that we must not forget the insults and offenses committed by the Havana Government during the incidents which ended up with the invasion of the Peruvian Diplomatic Mission by dissatisfied Cubans.

The fact that a discreet forgetfulness has been maintained over what was said does not mean that an offense was not committed. Moreover, the Cuban accusations -- evidently abusive -- were not in keeping with the treatment which Peru had given the Havana communist regime up until then. It should be remembered that a few months before the incident, Francisco Morales Bermudez -- the then occupant of the house of Pizarro -- went to the presidential meeting of the Nonaligned Movement when no one was expecting him to go, and only to enhance the Third World conclave.

In the end, there was no enhancing and no meeting of the Nonaligned Movement. Everything turned into a deplorable scandal and Peru met with an unnecessary rebuff.

Schwalb's previous measures did not seek to raise the level of relations. However, he tried to avoid an even greater gap, probably to prevent a total rupture. But Torre Tagle Palace has already learned a lesson, and was very careful not to fall into the same trap by seeking rapprochement with the Cubans through extremely friendly gestures. Cuba, however, did just that and on the occasion of the transfer of power in July 1980, it sent a top level delegation which was treated with the same courtesy and cordiality extended to the hundreds of official delegates who arrived to attend the transfer of power.

Now, Schwalb has said aloud what many people think "in pectore" [given in Latin]: that Cuba must restore the ties and build the bridges, recognize its intransigence in the existing problems and that it must make the efforts so that Peru, whenever it feels necessary, will restablish the top-level bilateral relations.

POWERFUL EXPLOSIONS SHAKE AYACUCHO 11 JAN

PY192126 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Jan 83 p A7

[By special correspondents Javier Ascue Sarmiento and Hugo Poemape]

[Excerpt] Ayacucho -- Four powerful explosions took place this evening. The explosions which took place downtown caused some material damage and panic among the people in the streets. An 8-year old girl was struck by fragments of the last bomb which exploded on Libertad Avenue, a block away from the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) headquarters. The wounded girl was rushed to the Ayacucho regional hospital.

The other explosions took place 10 minutes apart. The first explosion at 1842 blew part of the rear wall of the Turista Hotel down and shattered the windows of neighboring buildings.

The second explosion took place at the main square where one of the benches was blown up. A group of children who were busy with handicrafts near the place where the bomb exploded were not hurt by sheer luck, at the same time the passers-by fell to the ground to protect themselves as soon as they heard the explosion.

The third bomb exploded without any further consequences very near the Confraternidad sector sentry post at the exit of Cusco City.

Reservoir Sabotage Attempt

PY191457 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The reservoir at (Ichimani) Hill in Ayacucho was nearly blown up by subversives, something which would have left the entire city of Ayacucho without any water supply.

Although the (?group) was sighted and pursued by a Republican Guard detachment, the terrorists managed to escape. An unspecified number of subversives managed to climb (Ichimani) Hill and reach the reservoir early this morning.

SHINING PATH PRINT SHOP DISCOVERED IN PACHACAMAC

PY192243 Lima EXPRESSO in Spanish 7 Jan 83 p 6

[Excerpts] The State Security Agency of the Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] discovered yesterday the modern printing equipment owned by the Shining Path communist group in a house in Pachacamac; it was used for printing subversive material.

The cue to the discovery of the printing shop was given by university student Carlos Alberto Valencia Villegas, 26, who was detained last Wednesday by civil guard personnel. The terrorist was caught when he was driving a pickup loaded with a large quantity of subversive material.

It was learned from the PIP State Security Agency that other terrorists belonging to the Valencia Villegas cell have been captured and have confessed that they have participated in a number of terrorist actions in greater Lima. Among the actions is the blowing up of the two high-tension power towers in the district of Lurin.

HAVANA REPORTS STATE OF EMERGENCY DECREE

PA192118 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] The Peruvian Government has declared a state of emergency in Acobamba Province in Huancavelica Department, where armed groups have carried out several actions in the past few days. The government had previously adopted the same measure in Tayacaja Province of the same department. With this measure, the number of provinces where the state of emergency is in force has risen to nine.

It has also been learned that armed groups and the Republican Guard clashed near the city of Huancavelica and that bombs were set off in areas in southern Ayacucho.

Gen Clemente Noel Moral, the chief of the zones under the state of emergency, has announced the installation of a court in the city of Ayacucho to process several complaints of abuses by police.

TEXT OF 18 JANUARY PANAMA-VENEZUELA COMMUNIQUE

PA192030 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 19 Jan 83 pp 6-A, 6-B

[Joint communique signed on 18 January by the presidents of Panama and Venezuela at the end of Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella's 16-18 January visit to Venezuela]

[Text] At the invitation of Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella made a state visit to Venezuela 16-18 January 1983. He was accompanied by his distinguished wife, Mercedes Martinez de la Espriella, and a large official party.

President Ricardo de la Espriella placed a wreath at the National Pantheon in tribute to the memory of liberator Simon Bolivar and accompanied President Herrera Campins at the unveiling of a monument to Pedro Gual, distinguished Venezuelan statesman and illustrious foreign minister of Gran Colombia who promoted the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama.

Prompted by the fraternal friendship that has joined the peoples of Venezuela and Panama on the basis of historical and cultural links, the presidents analyzed the present international situation and the development of hemispheric relations, particularly bilaterial relations.

It was a propitious occasion for them to reiterate their firm decision to give new impetus to their efforts to achieve peace and unity in their nations and to say the following:

They expressed concern over the prolonged, latent tension that threatens peace and development in Central America and over the negative consequences that could derive therefrom. The called for dialogue and negotiation to prevail and vigorously rejected confrontation and violence as policy options. They reiterated their governments' intent to exhaust all viable resources to contribute to overcoming the crisis and expressed their unrestricted support for the causes of peace, democracy and overall development of the Central American nations. They agreed that Latin America should be autonomous and united in the face of the world's serious political and economic problems and condemned foreign interference in Latin American affairs.

They reaffirmed their support of SELA as a representative forum of Latin American interests and agreed to support the process to strengthen regional economic security promoted by SELA as an indispensable condition for the autonomous development that Latin America requires. They also said economic cooperation and regional political agreement are becoming increasingly urgent if Latin America's vulnerability in relation to other areas is to be reduced.

The Panamanian president expressed satisfaction over Venezuela's entry into the Latin American multinational fertilizer enterprise (Multifert, S.A.).

The two presidents reiterated their firm adherence to the basic principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement. The Panamanian president expressed his country's firm support for Venezuela's entry into the Nonaligned Movement as a full member.

The Panamanian president expressed hope that the dispute between Guyana and Venezuela will be resolved by peaceful means and that a settlement that is prompt, practical and satisfactory to both parties will be found, in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreement.

The Venezuelan president said his people and government support the Panamanian Government's efforts to ensure strict compliance with the Panama Canal Treaty.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction with the results of the working meeting of Panamanian and Venezuelan ministers, chaired by the Venezuelan foreign minister, that dealt with plans for bilateral cooperation. It was agreed that these activities would be continued at meetings in Venezuela and Panama. The two presidents also expressed their intention to promote bilateral relations aimed at achieving greater rapprochement between their countries. They described the large-scale cultural exchange program, through which the peoples and governments of Panama and Venezuela are preparing to pay tribute to liberator Simon Bolivar on the bicentennial of his birth, as an initial stimulus for this plan. The two presidents expressed the intention of building a monument in Panama City on the bicentennial of the birth of liberator Simon Bolivar that will include a cultural complex housing a Bolivarian bibliography and serving as a depository for the minutes of the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama.

At the ned of the visit, the two president, inspired by the Bolivarian ideal, reiterated their conviction that the continental unity of which the liberator dreamed will only be possible through the establishment of peace, freedom and democracy.

[Signed] Ricardo de la Espriella, president of the Republic of Panama
Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela

PRESIDENT TERMS DE LA ESPRIELLA VISIT 'POSITIVE'

PA190459 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins described the Panamanian president's visit as positive and spoke about economic and internal matters of his country.

[Begin recording in progress] [Herrera Campins]... extremely friendly and cordial which is due to the traditional fraternity existing between two Bolivarian countries, Panama and Venezuela, and to the friendship between President Ricardo de la Espriella and myself.

[Question] Mr President, how much is Venezuela's foreign debt?

[Answer] We have already said that our foreign debt is some $18 billion. Internally we have made budget readjustments; we have taken strict fiscal disciplinary measures, measures exceeding what some unbelievers thought we could do. I always trusted that the administration would respond to the efforts underway and we had to do this before we could ask for help from the Venezuelan people in this matter. I was very pleased because, while all these adjustments and readjustments were being made, no one suggested cutting the cooperation programs that we have with the Central American and Caribbean countries, especially the energy cooperation program.

[Question] The economic situation occurring during your term in office has made your party's popularity drop. What will you do during the next elections so that your party will remain in office?

[Answer] The electoral problem is one for the party. As head of the government, I have fulfilled my duty to do what is best for Venezuelan national interests. In this sense I have been fulfilling the program step by step. I have accelerated some programs despite the fiscal restrictions. An example is the extraordinary Caracas Subway which was scheduled for completion in July 1983 and which we inaugurated on 2 January, 7 months ahead of schedule. This is a great project, especially for the Caracas metropolitan area. It is proof that democracy is efficient. My government is proud of having built, in almost 4 years of government, more than 85 percent of this project. [end recording]

PRESIDENT HERRERA REPLACES ENVIRONMENT MINISTER

PA111813 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1408 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Caracas, 11 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Luis Herrera Campins today announced the appointment of Jose Joaquin Cabrera as Environment and Natural Resources Minister.

President Herrera Campins did not give the reasons for the replacement of Carlos Febres Poveda by Cabrera, although he praised the outgoing minister for his "capability, enthusiasm and dedication." Herrera Campins made the announcement last night during his regular biweekly radio and television news conference.

CALDERON ON OPEC CONSULTATIVE MEETING IN GENEVA

PA192136 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1447 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 19 Jan (OPECNA) -- Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said on Tuesday that the decision to call a consultative meeting of OPEC oil ministers demonstrates a collective understanding of the need to reach an agreement on production levels in order to avoid a collapse in oil prices. Calderon told newsmen that he will be leaving for the Geneva meeting on Thursday.

The Venezuelan minister expressed satisfaction over the results of the meeting held by the ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council in Bahrain last weekend. Calderon said that he was satisfied because the Gulf ministers, among them a few from OPEC countries such as Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, had not made any decsisions on petroleum prices. "On the contrary, they reaffirmed their political will to defend the current price structure."

"Venezuela has a clear policy on setting prices," Calderon added. "We do not grant discounts, directly or indirectly."

SPANISH WEEKLY INTERVIEWS MAS' POMPEYO MARQUEZ

PM171537 Madrid MUNDO OBRERO in Spanish 14-30 Dec 82 pp 38-39

[Interview with Pompeyo Marquez, secretary general of the Venezuelan Movement to Socialism, by Ramon Mendoza; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] What reasons prompted the formation of the Movement to Socialism [MAS] 11 years ago?

[Answer] The need to seek our own national path that would break away from dogmatism and free Venezuelan revolutionary thinking from the straitjacket imposed both by dogmatic ideas and by the intrusions and interferences of international centers. We proceeded from the following idea: To formulate a plan for coping with the country's aberrant capitalist development, a socialist outlook, within which the elements of democracy would come to play a fundamental role. On the basis of the idea that no socialism can be achieved without democracy, that socialism is the loftiest form of democracy. We resolutely pursued a policy of nonalignment and independence, a policy of reference to the nation's historical roots, our country's revolutionary and popular traditions....

[Question] And profoundly internationalist at the same time....

[Answer] Yes -- internationalist solidarity. We have some fine examples of it in Venezuelan history. Simon Bolivar, whose bicentenial falls next year, was not satisfied with Venezuela's liberation alone but made a decisive contribution to the independence of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Panama, which was then part of Colombia. Bolivar's thinking is very valid in today's world -- disrupted and lacerated by so much conflict and by the system of exploitation that has prevailed for centuries.

[Question] Within this dramatic scenario we would include what is still happening in Lebanon....

[Answer] The genocide committed in Beirut by the Israeli expansionists with the backing of U.S. imperialism was on such a scale that in the UN vote the United States was alone, entirely alone, in supporting Israel. From the viewpoint of the political and diplomatic battle, the victory gained by the PLO is extraordinarily important, historic. It has brought to the forefront the need for a Palestinian homeland, a Palestinian state.

[Question] You spoke earlier of a world in tumult. One major area of tumult is Central America -- El Salvador, Guatemala and the blatant interference against the Nicaraguan revolution. What is the MAS stance with regard to these problems?

[Answer] One of solidarity with the struggles of all the Central American and Caribbean peoples in the process of democratization, which is advancing and which scored a resounding success in the Sandinista revolution. And in such lofty forms as the armed struggle in El Salvador, which is prompting despair in the most reactionary and interventionist U.S. groups. Following the Honduran Government's request for U.S. troops to be sent to the area, Presidents Herrera [of Venezuela] and Lopez Portillo (of Mexico) sent a letter to the Honduran president expressing their concern.

[Question] Is there a continental feeling against U.S. interference?

[Answer] It is true that there is full-scale U.S. interference aimed directly at internationalizing the conflict in Guatemala and El Salvador. Against this there is a continental feeling which embraces the issues of nonintervention, self-determination, observance of the right of every people to elect their own government and support for the democratization processes on the continent, a feeling that is now unstoppable. The provocations from Honduran territory against Nicaragua deserve our utmost condemnation.

[Question] Following the Malvinas affair, what new factors are emerging in Latin America?

[Answer] One of the direct results of the British colonial aggression, with U.S. and NATO support, has been the move toward an outright realignment of forces on the continent. The United States has been defeated in OAS votes. U.S. policy on the continent is in a truly complex situation. The very idea of an OAS without the United States has emerged within this situation.

[Question] The imperative need to revise Latin America's relations with the United States is emerging.

[Answer] Undoubtedly. The economic order established by the major empires is experiencing a crisis. The food crisis is rampant. The high interest rates imposed by U.S. financial capital have brought several countries, including European ones, to their knees. Interest payments alone account for 30 percent of Latin America's exports, and if we take into account interest payments and debt repayments as well, this figure rises to 70 percent.

[Question] What about the present situation in Venezuela?

[Answer] I would say that we are experiencing a rather interesting situation.

It is really unusual for our country to be experiencing an economic crisis. The $125 billion accumulated from oil earnings led to disappointing results: a public debt close to $35 billion, increased unemployment -- about 700,000 jobless -- the collapse of industries and firms, and a deterioration in the living conditions of the broad wage-earning masses.

[Question] What about from the political viewpoint?

[Answer] The expectations aroused by the democratic freedoms gained in 1958 have now been largely frustrated. Small political and technocratic elites, combined with the major economic groups, lay down the country's course Distorted institutions permit no channels of participation. The MAS has put forward a complete plan for reorganizing society on new bases: a reorientation of the entire economic, social and fiscal approach and democratic institutional developments that will make it possible to create local government that will grant greater representation to the local organizations, trade unions, peasant, professional, student and women's organizations, ecological movements, and so forth. We are in the midst of an election campaign, though elections will not be held until December 1983. Our presidential candidate is Teodoro Petkov, MAS chairman. We hope to extend our political space, strengthen our social roots and strengthen the position that we have gained as the country's third political force. We have 11 deputies and 2 senators. We have reached an agreement with the Revolutionary Left Movement, which is the second leftwing force. The fact that we are presenting a realistic platform which answers the country's principal demands is benefiting us in the public's eyes.

PRESIDENT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN VENEZUELA

PA191915 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1224 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella's news conference with Venezuelan and Panamanian newsmen, during his official visit to Venezuela -- date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Good morning, Mr President. We would like to know the subjects you discussed with President Herrera Campins and what specific agreements you reached.

[Answer] We discussed very general subjects regarding the Central American political situation, economic subjects dealing with the commercial exchange Panama has traditonally maintained with Venezuela and subjects concerning our own political situation. These, in summary, were the subjects discussed and that will be included in a joint declaration we will sign soon.

[Question] Was Venezuela's claim over the Essequibo territory among the subjects you discussed with President Herrera Campins, and what is your government's position on this issue?

[Answer] No, President Herrera Campins was very polite with us; he did not bring up the subject, but our position is that it should be handled in accordance with the 1966 Geneva Agreement, through dialogue and understanding. I think this is Venezuela's position, which we support. However, it is important to exclude third-party meddling in the problem, which Venezuela can surely solve on its own.

[Question] Mr President, as your are aware, Venezuela is making international contacts to join the Nonaligned Movement. I would like to know your opinion of Venezuela's efforts and whether Panama will support Venezuela.

[Answer] Panama fully supports Venezuela's efforts to join the Nonaligned Movement. We feel this is important for Venezuela, but it would also be prestigious for the Nonaligned Movement to have Venezuela as a member.

[Question] Mr President, former President Aristides Royo made some statements in which he doubted the United States will comply with the canal treaties. What is your opinion, and how are relations between Panama and the United States?

[Answer] Relations between Panama and the United States are currently cordial and the treaties are being complied with, except for rare exceptions of a bureaucratic nature that are common in this type of treaty. At the highest level there is good coordination and cordial relations.

[Question] What could stand in the way of a meeting of heads of state?

[Answer] I couldn't say. I guess every head of state has previous commitments. I think that there should be a foreign ministers meeting first, to make the arrangements for a summit meeting.

Praises Venezuelan Democracy

PA182300 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella said he was very happy to have visited Venezuela. He arrived in Venezuela on Sunday on an official visit and left this afternoon for Panama.

President de la Espriella praised Venezuelan democracy that will soon celebrate its 25th anniversary.

[Begin recording] I believe this is an example for America of what a country with a democracy can do. Many times our countries experience internal problems and do not appreciate what they have until they have lost it. I have told the Venezuelans that no matter how many internal problems a country may have, its most precious asset is its democracy. [end recording]

President de la Espriella made this statement shortly before leaving for his country.

As you will recall, President de la Espriella had been on an official visit to our country since Sunday afternoon. Today, before leaving, he signed a joint statement with President Luis Herrera Campins. Among other things, they express in the document their concern over the prolonged and constant tension that threatens the peace and development of the Central American region and the negative outcome the situation could bring. They made a call for dialogue and negotiation and strongly rejected the use of confrontation and violence.

PRESIDENT, LEGISLATORS MEET ON POLICY, REFORMS

PA180130 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Hector Donadio report on Panamanian President Ricardo de la Espriella's meeting with the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, held on 14 January at the Presidential Palace -- recorded]

[Text] President Ricardo de la Espriella met today at the Presidential Palace with a group of legislators and corregimiento representatives led by National Assembly President Lorenzo Sotero Alfonso Govea. They strongly protested what they consider an attack on the people's power. The protest was based on rumors in the country that some of the members from the commission reviewing the national Constitution will try to reform the Constitution in such a way that the gains achieved by the people's power during the revolutionary process will be destroyed.

Spokesmen for the group said they will defend at all costs the people's gains incorporated in the present Constitution. They said that demonstrations will be held at the national level through every possible means, including the press, radio and television. One of the representatives said they do not want to end up as simple councilmen, because this would be a backward step detrimental to the work performed in our communities. The executive and legislative branches should march united in defense of the people's gains achieved during the 14 years of our revolutionary process. Another spokesman said that the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives is one of the most important gains and we are not ready to lose this.

Meanwhile, National Assembly President Lorenzo Sotero Alfonso Govea made it clear to De la Espriella that the legislative branch must remain as established in the 1972 Constitution.

In the economic sphere, the representatives of the people's power were clear in their demands. They asked President De la Espriella to substantially increase the budget for the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. According to official figures, the legislatie budget is estimated at 26 million balboas. A high percentage of this sum is earmarked for community projects. It is understood that the operating budget is 9 million balboas while the budget for community projects totals 17 million balboas.

Despite all this in today's meeting at the Presidential Palace, the spokesmen for the people's power said this budget is too small. They said that no assembly in the world works with such a small budget. They also expressed their disagreement with efforts to regulate the management of seed capital which is granted to each corregimiento representative every year. They said that the 10,000 balboas given each representative for his or her community projects must always be handled by community leaders because they alone are aware of their own communities' most urgent needs.

The meeting also allowed the spokesmen of the people's power to tell President de la Espriella about the need for cabinet ministers and directors of autonomous entities to pay more attention to their requests. There are many professionals within the assembly who could be ministers or directors of autonomous entities, said one of the corregimiento representatives. He talked to the president about the possibility of including some of the assembly's members in the cabinet. Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca and presidential advisers also attended the meeting.

COLONEL OCHOA VISITS PANAMA, MEETS PAREDES

PA190430 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0124 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Panama City, 18 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Well-informed sources have reported to ACAN-EFE that Salvadoran Col Sigifredo Ochoa was in Panama for the past two days. He was on his way to Washington where he has been appointed military attache to the Salvadoran Embassy. The sources reported that during his stay in Panama City, Colonel Ochoa met with Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander of the National Guard.

Colonel Ochoa was seen this afternoon at the airport in Tocumen shortly before his departure for Washington.

While he was in Panama, Colonel Ochoa attended Monday's ceremonies honoring the anniversary of the creation of the Panamanian Air Force.

DENI CHIEF, GUARD OFFICERS TRANSFERRED

PA140459 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0035 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] The Panamanian National Guard Public Relations Office has announced the following changes and transfers made this afternoon.

Dario Arosemena, director of the National Department of Investigation (Deni), has been appointed ambassador to Venezuela.
Maj Ricardo Garibaldo has been appointed Deni director general.
Maj Nivaldo Madrinan has been transferred and appointed chief of the Presidential Guard.
Maj Moises del Rio has been appointed assistant to the National Guard Chief of Staff (G-2).
Capt Arce Trujillo has been transferred from the Panama Police to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff (G-2).
Capt Euclides Aguilar has been appointed chief of the 2d Infantry Company, Tucumen.

OPERATIONS NORMALIZED AT 14 BANANA FARMS

PA182212 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 18 Jan 83 pp 24, 9

[By Marcelino Herrera especially for CRITICA]

[Text] Puerto Armuelles -- The crisis at the Chiriqui Land Company's Puerto Armuelles Division ended yesterday when operations were resumed at the 14 farms paralyzed by the banana company.

According to union sources, the Chiriqui Land Company used its differences with the workers over the payment of overtime as leverage in its negotiations with the government on the reduction or elimination of the banana tax, the elimination of tolls on bananas that pass through the canal and the elimination of the collective contract under which it is obliged to negotiate with the union.

On Monday the company ordered the resumption of operations at the farms and work started normally. Meanwhile, Labor Minister Jose C. Montenegro met with ranking officials of the Chiriqui Land Company in Puerto Armuelles to express his wish that no reprisals be taken against the workers. Later, Montenegro met with labor leaders to finalize details of future labor-management relations.

It must be pointed out that despite the resumption of work, the workers' good faith and the huge effort made by the government at the highest level, labor-management relations are still cold. A union spokesman said that the reason for this is that the company refuses to meet with the union leaders to find solutions through dialogue. It is the feeling here that the main reason for the banana crisis is the fruit company's stubborn attitude of refusing to negotiate with the union, an attitude that still persists.

Meanwhile, yesterday Labor Minister Montenegro promised to name a personal representative who will have the rank of "deputy minister for banana affairs." This representative will try to improve labor-management relations within the next 60 days.

SCHEDULE FOR POPE'S 1-DAY VISIT DISCLOSED

PA182122 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Jan 83 p 32

[By Rafael Peralta Ortega]

[Text] His Holiness Pope John Paul II will arrive in Panama on 4 March 1983 for a 1-day visit, according to church sources. It was also pointed out that his holiness will be taken from the Omar Torrijos Herrera Airport to the metropolitan cathedral where the pontiff will conduct a solemn mass. He will also visit the president of the republic, His Excellency Ricardo de la Espriella, and Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes. The pope will make a brief trip to Chiriqui, Veraguas, where he will speak to the Veraguan peasants. He will then go to Chitre and from there return to Panama City, where he will rest briefly at the Apostolic Nunciature. Late on the afternoon of 4 March, the pope will return to Costa Rica, the presumed headquarters of his visits to Central America and Panama.

In this round of visits the pope will pray for peace and brotherhood among the countries of the area.

According to the source, Pope John Paul II's pilgrimage is patterned after Jesus Christ's mission on earth. Jesus taught his disciples that by visiting and walking through towns and by attending the meetings to which he was invited, that people can live in peace.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT TROOPS LAUNCH COUNTEROFFENSIVE

PA192310 Paris AFP in Spanish 2212 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 18 Jan (AFP) -- At least 4,000 soldiers, including the Salvadoran Army's "elite battalions," were operating in three different parts of the country today in an attempt to force the guerrillas to retreat from occupied positions in Morazan and Chalatenango Departments and on Guazapa hill. While air force and artillery units went into action, military authorities acknowledged the danger of the insurgents trying to encircle [words indistinct] Morazan Department, San Francisco Gotera.

A military spokesman said that this is the first large operation (?launched by the government) this year in an effort to push back the guerrillas, who have taken over several towns in Morazan Department, on the Honduran border.

The guerrillas are holding strategic positions in such towns as Torola, Perquin, San Fernando, Jocoatique and Meanguera, the latter of which was occupied last weekend, resulting in several casualties on both sides as well as the capture of several soldiers, according to the insurgents' clandestine media.

The operation, which is being carried out in eastern El Salvador, also covers such towns as Arambala, Corinto and other adjacent areas, where well-established FMLN camps have been detected or from where guerrilla operations are launched against the towns.

According to the government report, the inhabitants of these towns have already left their homes because they fear getting trapped in the gunfire.

The operation is being carried out by the "elite battalions" trained in the United States, including the Atlacatl, Belloso and Atonal battalions, in addition to the garrisons of San Francisco Gotera in Morazan Department and the 3d Infantry Brigade of San Miguel.

In other sectors of the country, such as Usulutan and San Vicente, patrols guarding the Pan-American and coastal highways continue to be frequently ambushed.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ON 1982 DEAD, MISSING

PA160418 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2220 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 15 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- A total of 5,840 civilians were murdered in El Salvador during 1982, or an average of 16 per day. This adds up to 36,000 persons killed for political reasons during the last 4 years.

According to the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, an unofficial organization, 1,663 of the almost 6,000 political murders of 1982 were peasants and 3,577 victims were never identified.

The months with the greatest number of political murders were March and May, with 905 and 868, respectively. The months with the fewest murders were July and September, with 132 and 143, respectively, said the commission.

The commission reported that 1,084 people were reported arrested and missing. However, the commission said that another 4,000 persons disappeared but were not openly reported because relatives of the victims feared reprisals.

The 788 people arrested by the security corps last year included 54 members of the armed forces, whose cases were reported to the commission. However, the commission claims to have proof of many more such cases.

HAVANA RADIO REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Ochoa Rebellion Cited

PA131337 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] The FMLN of El Salvador has turned over to the Red Cross 27 of the 52 soldiers and members of the Salvadoran regime's paramilitary gangs who were taken prisoner during the last few days as part of the actions under the new guerrilla campaign called "January Revolutionary Heroes."

The new offensive -- the third staged by the Salvadoran insurgents in the last 8 months -- began Sunday with the occupation of the city of Tejutla. Yesterday, the guerrillas seized San Francisco Morazan, in Chalatenango Department.

According to other reports, the high military commands held a new meeting in San Salvador to search for a solution to the conflict which has arisen between Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia and Col Sigifredo Ochoa, commander of Cabanas Department.

Ochoa rebelled in Sensuntepeque and demanded Garcia's resignation on Friday and yesterday rejected the order from Alvaro Magana, provisional head of the Salvadoran regime, to move to his new destination -- the post of military attache in Uruguay -- and lay down arms.

According to reports, Ochoa has the support of the commanders of the air force and 1st Infantry Brigade, Colonels Rafael Bustillo and Alfredo [as heard] Blandon. It was also learned that the Salvadoran authorities have lifted an order to expel two U.S. newsmen who were arrested in San Vicente Department and charged with contacting the guerrillas.

FMLN Offensive Begins

PA131757 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Guerrilla offensive "January Revolutionary Heroes " which the FMLN began on Sunday has been extended to Morazan Department, where the towns of Cacaopera and Guatajiagua fell into guerrilla hands. The occupation of the two towns occurred after intense battles in which the Salvadoran guerrillas inflicted many casualties on the enemy, captured dozens of prisoners and seized about 100 weapons of various calibers. The Salvadoran rebels have had five other towns under their control in Morazan since October 1982.

In Chalatenango Department, the town of San Francisco Morazan continues occupied by FMLN forces. On Wednesday the guerrillas also attacked army positions in two areas of San Miguel Department.

In Sal Salvador, Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the Constituent Assembly and extreme rightwing leader, asked for the definite discharge of Col Sigifredo Ochoa, who staged a rebellion in Sensuntepeque. He also asked for the dismissal of Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia because, he said, Garcia is a factor of division within the armed forces.

On announcing that Colonel Ochoa had ended his rebellion, Alvaro Magana, leader of the Salvadoran regime, said that Ochoa would not be the object of any sanction nor would he be discharged from the army.

More on Offensive

PA151229 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrilla's January Revolutionary Heroes offensive continued in the past few hours with fighting in at least three departments of that Central American nation. Radio Venceremos reported that the Salvadoran insurgents have waged victorious armed actions in the Morazan, Chalatenango and Cuscatlan Departments.

In Morazan, the rebel forces have once again occupied the towns of Joateca, Perquin, San Fernando and Torola. These towns were occupied during last year's offensive. The rebels also control Cacaopera, capital city of that department.

The revolutionary radion station added that the revolutionaries attacked a military detachment in Cuscatlan near San Bartolome Perulapia, 21 km from San Salvador. Last night a guerrilla group exploded approximately 20 bombs in that area, destroying 14 trucks and 2 tractors.

As part of this new offensive, the insurgents burned vehicles on the Pan-American Highway in San Vicente Department and on the northern branch road in Chalatenango.

It was learned in Costa Rica that University of El Salvador authorities have requested the country's supreme court to decree the reopening of this higher education center which was occupied by the military more than 2 years ago.

In December, the university authorities charged that the academic and administrative facilities were looted by officials of the regime headed by Alvaro Magana, and that the stolen and destroyed property added up to approximately $20 million.

Rebel Advances Reported

PA171325 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Radio Venceremos has reported that the FMLN controls a stable liberated zone in El Salvador following the occupation of Jocoaitique. The report notes that the area under FMLN control includes the northern portion of Morazan Department and part of San Miguel and La Union Departments, which represents some 1,200 square km and a population of over 100,000. The station added that Jocoaitique was occupied after the regime's army abandoned it without fighting.

Guerrilla Commander Joaquin Villalobos remarked that the army's withdrawal from its positions without putting up a fight is of great political and military importance because it reflects the state of its morale and its scant willingness to continue this war.

The offensive, which is part of the guerrillas' 1932-1980 January Revolutionary Heroes campaign, has also affected Chalatenango and San Vicente Departments and even San Salvador, the country's capital.

U.S. Aid Decried

PA172241 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Commander Ana Maria of the FMLN of El Salvador said in an interview with the Soviet newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA that were it not for U.S. aid to the Salvadoran regime, the dictatorship would have already been overthrown.

Rebels Seize Meanguera

PA181827 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] FMLN forces have seized the town of Meanguera in Morazan Department, thereby increasing the number of towns under guerrilla control to 18. Radio Venceremos, the official voice of the FMLN, said that three Salvadoran Army companies abandoned their positions in Meanguera when attacked by insurgents. It added that the guerrillas inflicted 11 deaths on the Salvadoran Army, taking 8 prisoners of war and seizing 24 M-60 machine-guns, a 90-mm cannon, 2 radios and other military supplies.

Radio Venceremos indicated that members of the U.S.-trained Atonal and Ramon Belloso Battalions are trying to establish a line of defense in areas near Meanguera.

Other reports indicate that guerrilla forces have been attacking the town of Osicala in Morazan Department since Monday morning and that battles have also been waged in Chalatenango and Usulutan Departments and near San Salvador.

Ungo Cites Successes

PA181956 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jan 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In a recent statement to the Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA, Manuel Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, of El Salvador, said that the military party of the struggling forces in El Salvador is about to end and that the moment of the people's victory grows nearer each day. Ungo pointed out that the guerrillas' constant offensives demonstrate the qualitative and quantitative advance of the revolutionary struggle and of the people's support for the rebel forces.

Ungo also said that the Salvadoran regime is deteriorating more each day, as demonstrated by the recent rebellion of Col Sigifredo Ochoa, commander of the Sensuntepeque military garrison in Cabanas Department. According to Ungo, the rebellion by Ochoa and the troops under his command once again confirmed the growing contradictions within the Salvadoran Armed Forces, particularly among the power-hungry high-ranking officers. He went on to say that to this must be added the decline in the troops' morale, reflected in their desertions or their refusal to fight.

While the regime continues to deteriorate and to split asunder, the FMLN forces continue their armed offensives throughout the country. In the past few days, the Salvadoran guerrillas engaged in violent clashes with the army in three departments within the rebels' new offensive, called the 1932-1980 January Revolutionary Heroes campaign. In this respect, Radio Venceremos reported that the rebel forces' attacks continue near Tejutla, Chalatenango Department, which was occupied by the FLN forces over a week ago. The rebel forces also caused many casualties to the army in San Francisco Gotera, the capital of Morazan Department, Radio Venceremos reported. It also reported that the rebel forces have occupied Joateca, Perquin, San Fernando and Torola in Morazan Department. All of these towns were long held by the guerrillas at the end of last year. The FMLN forces also occupied Cacaotera, Morazan Department, after a 7-hour battle with the army, in which the guerrillas caused 11 casualties to the dictatorship's troops while capturing 12 prisoners and seizing 42 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition and 118 uniforms.

The SALPRESS news agency reported that a military contingent fell into an ambush near San Bartolome Perulapia, Cuscatlan Department, near San Salvador. The army had several casualties, including some dead, as a result and lost a large quanity of supplies.

In the last few days the Salvadoran guerrillas have staged important armed operations in vast areas of Santa Ana, La Union, Cabanas and San Miguel Departments. In these operations, the army has lost a great number of men and considerable military equipment and has been completely on the defensive. The FMLN's increasing political and military action confirms Manuel Guillermo Ungo's statement that the victory of the people's forces grows nearer each day.

The Salvadoran dictatorship is not only unable to stop the rebels' increasing actions, it can't even mobilize its troops to help the garrisons that have been besieged and decimated by the guerrillas. That is why it can be said with absolute certainty that the Agustin Farabundo Marti's lesson has been learned by the people and that the day is not far off when his revolutionary ideas will shine free and sovereign in El Salvador, a day for which he struggled all his life.

FMLN Advance in Morazan

PA192023 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] The Salvadoran regime has sent a 4,200-man contingent to Morazan in a desperate attempt to halt the vigorous advance of the FMLN, which has occupied 12 towns in that department and has San Francisco Gotera, the departmental capital, virtually under siege. Units from the dictatorship's Atlacatl, Atonal and Ramon Belloso special battalions, trained and directed by U.S. advisers, are moving to that zone as well.

The situation in Morazan has become so alarming that a regime spokesman who asked to remain unidentified indicated that Honduran troops have been deployed along the border with that Salvadoran Department, to attack the rebels from the rear.

In the last few days, the guerrilla forces have intensified their military actions in Morazan and nearby areas. They control a total of 18 towns, in an area of some 1,200 square km containing about 100,000 residents. The most recent town to be seized by the FMLN is Meanguera, only 8 km from San Francisco Gotera. In the action, the guerrillas killed 11 soldiers and seized a large amount of war material.

In San Salvador, meanwhile, another rebel commando group attacked a factory, while battles continued to be waged in parts of Chalatenango, Santa Ana, San Vicente, La Union and Cabanas Departments.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Cotton Cooperative Destroyed

PA171626 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front Bulletin issued in Morazan Department, El Salvador, on 15 January]

[Text] The FMLN reports that at 0200 on 15 January, units of the Rafael Antonio Arce Military Brigade, which operates in the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, carried out an operation against El Martillo cotton cooperative, on the coastal highway next to the entrance of the road to El Triunfo port in Usulutan Department.

RPC-2 and M-79 type grenade launchers were used to set fire to four warehouses full of cotton. Part of the machinery was destroyed during the operation, as was a relay power station that supplies electricity to the cotton cooperative. The guard post in charge of guarding the cooperative's installations was also attacked and suffered several casualties during the approximately 30-minute attack.

Our forces also destroyed two high voltage transformers along the coastal highway. Our forces, led by Commander Javier, withdrew in an orderly manner and without problem. The cotton cooperative has not yet resumed any of its activities.

These sabotage operations that our units are carrying out are aimed at destroying the infrastructure and properties of the oligarchical groups, especially those belonging to the big reactionary landowners. By destabilizing the economy, our forces seek to interfere with the dictatorship's plans to supply more arms and provisions to Garcia's dilapidated army.

What is important at this moment is to cut off every possibility of the landowners to maintain their private terrorist bands that have been terrorizing the people. We will continue sabotaging the economy of the dictatorship and of the oligarchy.

Issued in the liberated territories of Morazan Department on 15 January 1983, year of the big battles. [Signed] Commanders Joaquin Villalobos; Jorge Melendez, Jonas; Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta; Claudio Rabindranath Armujo, Francisco; Ana Sonia Medina, Mariana

FMLN Promotes People's Militias

PA180438 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] What are the people's militias? The people's militias are the form of organization that the FMLN is promoting in the cantons, valleys and hamlets as well as in urban towns and areas.

The militias are the people in arms according to their different levels, conditions and possibilites. The militias are made up of the organized and armed people supporting the revolutionary army. While the FMLN's regular forces carry out attacks, ambushes or operations encircling the dictatorship's forces, the militias carry out support activities; sabotage, political agitation, armed propaganda, subversion of the enemy --in other words, everything that is within the people's reach.

During the victorious advance of the FMLN army, we have seized hundreds of rifles. The FMLN is distributing all these weapons to the hundreds of men and women, both young and old, who have joined the militias.

What does one need to be a militiaman? Simply hatred for the dictatorship and the oppressors who support it. It is necessary to be willing to participate in combat actions. In other words, it is enough to have the desire to take up arms against those who have massacred and exploited the people for so many years.

Here is another important matter: To be a militiaman, it is not necessary to leave your home, your job or your family. From your own place of residence -- by taking the necessary measures for security, secrecy and self-defense -- you, along with your family, neighbors or trusted friends, will be able to become a member of militia squads or platoons.

Salvadoran: The time has come. Come and get your rifle. Join the militias. Fight the dictatorship.

FMLN Explains Military Brigades

PA190138 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] We have reported on the participation of the (Rafael Antonio Arce Sabla) Military Brigade in the victories achieved by our people in the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front. This brigade is the expression of our army's increased quality and better capacity of organization and action.

Here is Commander Ana Sonia Medina, known as Commander Mariana, who reports to our people on the establishment and significance of the (Rafael Antonio Arce Sabla) Military Brigade.

[Begin recording] In the past 2 years, the FMLN forces centered their development on the organizing and strengthening of a revolutionary army capable of defeating the emeny militarily. Based on the heroism and the great creative abilities of our people, our forces have advanced to higher levels of military organization.

The 10 January general offensive produced the proper conditions to build a revolutionary army by guaranteeing the rearguard in the areas under control. Since then, we have been able to better train our forces. Above all, we learned to fight by defeating the enemy when they tried to reestablish control in our zones.

We have built a permanent armed force under the most difficult conditions. Our enemies never imagined this would be possible. That is how a process that began with the small urban guerrilla units at the levels of squads and platoons passed to higher levels of a permanent army. We are thousands of armed and militarily organized combatants who have the support of all the people.

The fact that we have to face an army supported and maintained by the U.S. Government and Army has forced us to [word indistinct] our military structures. Until recently, our highest army structure was the guerrilla column. In the past few months, we have greatly progressed and we recently formed the first army brigades comprised of several guerrilla columns capable of maneuvering as major units and of carrying out missions anywhere in the country.

The brigades also include columns of support weapons and special force units. Our support weapons columns are equipped with 120-, 81- and 60-mm mortars; .50- and.30-cal machineguns and 90-mm and 57-mm cannon, among other weapons.

In carrying out the missions of the current military campaign, we have begun to act on the basis of this structure and our support weapons have begun to play their role in battle. All of this would not have been possible without the creative capacity and sacrifice of our people, without the spirit and determination to struggle of our revolutionary heroes who died in battle in the process of building the people's organizations. That is why we are giving their names to the brigades, columns, operations and military campaigns. We want to give these new heroes of our liberation their place in history so that our people and the future generations will try to follow their heroic examples.

Our people's march to victory cannot be halted and our slogan "The people advance, the enemy withdraws" is increasingly more evident. All the people should join the militias to fight with weapons.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win! [Issued] from Morazan, 17 January 1983.

[Signed] Commander Joaquin Villalobos, (Atilio); Commander Jorge Antonio Melendez, Jonas; Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta; Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, (Chico); Commander Ana Sonia Medina. [end recording]

'Important Bridge' Destroyed

PA191946 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Our national military campaign is advancing. Information received from Morazan Department, at a time when the dictatorship is undertaking a vast concentration of its elite battalions, indicates that on 18 January the FMLN blew up the Salvador Beltran Luna bridge over the Torola River in the jurisdiction of Meanguera.

We repeat: In the early morning of 18 January, FMLN sappers blew up the Salvador Beltran Luna bridge over the Torola River here in Morazan Department. Thus, Morazan Department has been cut in two as far as land transportation is concerned, at a time when the dictatorship is trying to halt the advance of our revolutionary army in this department.

We are expecting an official bulletin at any moment on this action, on the destruction of the important bridge over the Torola River, as well as reports on the widespread fighting taking place in Morazan Department.

Activities in Morazan

PA191949 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] We now have information provided by the general headquarters of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front on enemy movements in Morazan Department:

At 1630 on 17 January the enemy began to advance, using counteroffensive maneuvers. These forces were from the Atonal Battalion, which is staging its main advance along the highway from San Francisco Gotera toward the north, known as Black Street; that is, from Osicala. The enemy is trying to recover positions that they lost earlier.

From 0600 on 18 January, the enemy has continued their attempts to advance and heavy fighting has occurred with our forces at the frontline positions.

In addition to the main enemy thurst, there is a second advance, in which two companies are descending from Cacaguatique hill to the Torola River and other positions. Two companies are also deploying along the San Simon road at this time.

In the heavy fighting that took place in Morazan Department on 17 January, our forces caused 2 dead and 4 injured to the enemy forces, while on 18 January, the enemy ranks sustained 5 dead and 20 injured. Thus, in 2 days of combat, the enemy has suffered a total of 7 dead and 24 injured; that is, 31 casualties. These casualties include an officer, the second in command of the Atonal Battalion companies, who was injured.

Rebels Take Town in Chalatenango

PA191950 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Our January Revolutionary Heroes military campaign is advancing. Reports broadcast over local radio stations indicate that FMLN forces have taken the town of Concepcion Quezaltepeque in Chalatenango Department. Radio Venceremos is making every effort to contact our brothers in Chalatenango in order to inform our people and the world about this action, which, we repeat, has been reported recently by various local and foreign media.

FMLN Occupies Meanguera

PA192318 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 18 Jan 83

[War bulletin issued by the Francisco Sanchez Northereastern Front General Command on 17 January; read by Commander Juan Ramon Medrano]

[Text] The FMLN reports that on the night of 16 January and on early 17 January sporadic fights with scattered groups of enemy soldiers were reported, after our Rafael Antonio Arce Military Brigade, stationed in eastern El Salvador, took control of the town of Meanguera, (Fuente de Meanguera), the Torola River, El Tigre hill, El Coyol hill, (Cerro de La Muerte) and other areas, from where three enemy companies were forced to flee. These scattered groups of enemy soldiers had remained inside our controlled area and were attempting to retreat.

By early today our forces had recovered the following materiel; 43 M-16 and G-3 rifles, 1 60-mm mortar with 14 rounds, 1 90-mm cannon with 24 rounds, 1 M-60 machinegun with 16 100-round cartridge belts, 2 TRC-77 radios, 3 handgrenades, a large amount of ammunition, 1 9-mm browning pistol and other war materiel.

The enemy suffered 35 dead, including Lt (Viera Coreas), and 9 prisoners. We report four casualties; three slightly wounded and the heroic death at Cerro el Coyol of our companero and section chief (Arsenio Gomez Gomez), (Israel).

Aware of the advance of our forces, the army high command immediately concentrated the Atlacatl, (Cazadores), Atonal and part of the Belloso special battalions in different areas of Morazan Department to reinforce their defensive positions and to stop new offensive actions by our army.

Our January Revolutionary Heroes military campaign advances successfully throughout the country, and in this desperate attempt by the high command in Morazan the army will suffer new defeats. This is why we reiterate our call to all the officers and soldiers not to fight against our forces and to remember there is an honorable place for them in our revolutionary ranks.

We exhort our people to watch for our upcoming victorious battles and to join the ranks of our people's militia.

United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] Commander Joaquin Villalobos; Commander Jorge Melendez, Jonas; Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, Chico; Commander Ana Sonia Medina, Mariana; Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta.

GUATEMALA

PAPER URGES MORE AGGRESSIVE STANCE ON BELIZE

PA192304 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Jan 83 p 10

["From the Mountain" column by Antonio Najera Saravia: "With Greater Strength" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpt] According to a statement made by the minister of foreign relations, published on page 2 of PRENSA LIBRE's 8 January issue, "a new round of negotiations with the United Kingdom to continue the search for solutions to the problem of Belize will start on 24 January." The article names the members of the commission. They are all beautiful people, but THERE ARE NO AGGRESSIVE PEOPLE AMONG THEM, SUCH AS NEWSMEN WHO REPORT ON WHAT HAS CUSTOMARILY BEEN KEPT HIDDEN; the submissive and complaisant way in which almost all our delegations have behaved...

At the end of the cited information it says that "some international news agencies report that the United States is about to appoint an ambassador to the Belizean Government. " In this regard, the foreign minister says that "our position remains the same... and that this procedure (appointing an ambassador) is within the rights of a sovereign state." We must point out that the foreign minister offered to give "ample information through the news media, explaining what our position will be." We sincerely hope that, for a change, this is true.

Concerning the topic of a future "round of talks," El GRAFICO on 10 January published an appropriate editorial on page 18. The editorial underscored the abusive attitude of the United Kingdom, whose prime minister has just barged into the Malvinas and whose government protested against the extremely difficult to achieve purchase of certain much-needed spare parts for our deteriorated military equipment. This means that the British want us disarmed, defenselss and open to ever greater interventions in the Departments of Peten and Izabal, which they have always coveted. NOTICE HOW FOREIGNERS ARE AWARE OF THE VALUE OF WHAT WE HAVE, whereas more than one proud chapin [Guatemalan] loaded with "academic" titles COULD NOT CARE LESS ABOUT THE RECOVERY OF ONE FOURTH OF OUR TERRITORY that is still under boot of BRITISH PIRATES.

Now then, there is a lot to be said about the spare parts that the United States will sell to us and the alleged appointment of a gringo ambassador to Belize. We are certainly fighting an independence war against red imperialism, but IT IS ALSO TRUE THAT WE ARE FIGHTING A WAR TO DEFEND THE INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHERS.

If Guatemalans and the rest of the Central Americans do not make sacrifices, U.S. SOLDIERS WILL HAVE TO DO IT SOONER OR LATER, that is, if the United States does not want to end up having a line of missiles along its southern border like the ones that now threaten the noncommunist European countries.

We are the United States' allies; and DUE TO ITS MISTAKES, rather than our own, Nicaragua now has a first-class communist army that is so strong that it can allow itself the luxury of having expeditionary forces in El Salvador, and even in Guatemala and Costa Rica. THIS HAS COST CENTRAL AMERICA THOUSANDS OF LIVES, CAUSED ECONOMIC DAMAGE AND OBSTRUCTED DEVELOPMENT. We deserve something, and the least that Guatemala can do is to protest and warn THAT THE PRETENSIONS OF A FEW BELIZEANS ARE NOT CONDUCIVE TO GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GUATEMALA. We must insist that submissive, timid and cowardly positions have led to our present deplorable situation. No one respects those who lack the courage to defend what they have.

Likewise, perhaps it would be appropriate to postpone the "new round of talks," since the British have already appointed two Belizean representatives. They have skillfully forced us into a de facto recognition of that country that is nonexistent because it has no territory. That country has established itself on our territory, and that British "government" is not really independent because it is completely subject to the will of the British crown. THAT COUNTRY DOES NOT EXIST EXCEPT AS A MIRAGE CREATED BY THE BRITISH TO JUSTIFY THEIR IMPERIALISM OVER OUR RIGHTS. The Soviet-like cynicism with which the British pretend to justify their domination over the Malvinas, Guyana, a few Caribbean islands and our Belize is really incredible.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES STATE BROADCASTING POLICY

PA192342 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The government radio stations established years ago in the departments were fulfilling an important cultural mission. Such was the case of TGQ, the Voice of Quetzaltenango, founded during the administration of Gen Jorge Ubico. The Voice of Quetzaltenango was indeed a vehicle to promote the arts and cultural values of the community. Old folks still remember with nostalgia those greater artists and performers who used to be heard in live concerts and programs through the Voice of Quetzaltenango.

This was the first radio station installed by the government in a department outside of Guatemala Department. The voice of Quetzaltenango was the beginning for other governments to install radio stations in other departments. It was not only a vehicle to promote the arts, it also served to encourage private enterprise to follow suit.

These departmental radio stations would join TGW [Guatemala City Domestic Service] in network to carry programs of national interest or official government messages to the nation.

There were some governments that neglected these government radio stations, and this has been the cause of their ups and downs throughout the years. But let it be clear that these official radio stations in the departments have been fulfilling the mission for which they were created. However, in the past 6 months, TGW directors have been cutting down the individual programs of all these stations, forcing them to join in network with Guatemala City Domestic Service for 4, 5, 8 and even 10 hours every day, to the point that in the case of TGQ, of the 16 hours it is on the air each day, for 10 hours it has to be in network with Guatemala City Domestic Service transmitting, for no logical or technical reason, programs not only of poor taste and quality, but absolutely alien to the interests of the population of the departments in the interior of the country.

In the case of the Voice of Quetzaltenango, there has been a total disregard for the abilities, good taste, efficiency and enthusiasm of the personnel working in this radio station, making of it nothing more than a mere relay station of Guatemala City Domestic Service. This of course creates two difficult situations for this station, which has been successfully operating for more than 40 years. The first situation is that without any justification, a radio station of great prestige and cultural tradition has been abolished; and the other aspect is that in becoming a mere relay station, efficient, responsible and enthusiastic personnel will be put out in the street, to increase the already outrageous number of unemployed in this country.

The same thing that is happening to the Voice of Quetzaltenango is happening to the government stations in San Marcos, Mazatenango, Totonicapan, Izabal, Zacapa and Peten. Our question is, is it a part of the government's policy of making changes to supress and restrain in the right to promote culture in the departments that have a state-owned radio station?

EXILED DOCTOR CLAIMS STATE TERROR BY ARMY

PA171415 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Rolando Castillo Montalvo, dean of the medical school of the National Autonomous University of San Carlos in Guatemala City, has charged in Mexico that the Guatemalan Army and other repressive bodies are responsible for the murder and disappearance of over 250 university professors and students.

Castillo Montalvo, who currently lives in exile in Mexico, will be one of the witnesses before the People's Court that will be held in Madrid, Spain, from 27 to 31 January.

The Guatemalan professor has stated that the regime headed by Efrain Rios Montt has imposed a general and veritable situation of state terror against the university. He said army forces have shot down many students and professors right on the streets and have kept teachers from giving their social service in Guatemala's rural areas.

The professor said that between 1980 and 1981, scores of students were kidnapped by the dictatorship's repressive corps. Their bodies, he added, later appeared in public places in Guatemala with evidence of torture.

GROUP DENIES IMPROVEMENT OF RIGHTS SITUATION

PA180314 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Patriotic Unity Committee presented facts, documents and declarations in Mexico City, which refute Ronald Reagan's assertion at the U.S. Congress that there has been an alleged improvement of the human rights situation in Guatemala.

Luis Cardoza y Aragon, president of that committee, released a document to the press denouncing the killing of 10,000 people in Guatemala since Gen Efrain Rios Montt rose to power.

According to a report prepared by the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission, through December 1982, the army had killed over 4,000 peasants, including women, children and the elderly. The report states that before each slaughter, the Guatemalan Army invariably arrives in the villages, rapes the women and perpetrates absolutely barbaric actions, such as opening the bellies of pregnant women or castrating the men. The document adds that after this, the peasants are either tortured, machinegunned, or decapitated. Their houses are then burned.

HAVANA INTERVIEW OF POOR PEOPLE'S ARMY LEADER

PA141625 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Pedro Martinez Pirez interview with (Rosa Hernandez), a member of the Guatemalan Poor People's Guerrilla Army; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is your opinion of reports about a forthcoming meeting among the leaders of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala -- Alvaro Magana, Roberto Suazo Cordova and Efrain Rios Montt? What do you think is behind that meeting and this sort of alliance among these reactionary Central American regimes?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, U.S. imperialism's counterinsurgency objectives are behind that meeting. The United States is trying to stop the development of our revolutionary struggle. In the face of the inability of the armies in each country to stop this revolutionary advance, U.S. imperialism is seeking the coordination of the three armies. It is forcing them to unite by giving them aid and advice. It is not strange that this meeting will be held a short time after these same presidents met with Reagan and after [Israeli Defense Minister] Sharon's visit to Honduras. It is a well-orchestrated plan for counterinsurgent objectives that are solely directed at continuing the repression against the people, maintaining these dictatorial regimes and stopping the revolutionary process.

[Question] Another action which has drawn attention is U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to officially and directly reestablish military aid to the Efrain Rios Montt regime, arguing that the human rights situation in Guatemala has improved. What is your opinion?

[Answer] In truth, U.S. imperialism has never stopped its aid to Guatemala. Reagan's efforts at this time are aimed at legalizing this aid, which it has given in a concealed manner through Israel, selling helicopters through commerical deals, etc. But this has only brought controversy within the U.S. Government. Therefore, Reagan's effort is aimed at legalizing this aid and undoubtedly, after he has this legal approval, the aid will increase. We think that we must denounce this, because this legalization and the increase in the aid will fall on the shoulders of the U.S. people and will be directed at increasing repression against the Guatemalan people.

[Question] We want to take advantage of this interview to learn of the view of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] on the results of its actions, which began on 19 January, 11 years ago.

[Answer] The EGP combatants remember how on 19 January 1972 the first group of companeros entered the country through the Ixcan jungle. At that time we were coming out of a difficult situation for the revolutionary movement and we were joining our efforts to those of other revolutionary brothers who in different parts of the country were determined to renew the revolutionary people's war. Eleven years after the entrance of that first contingent, with full revolutionary happiness we see that our ranks have grown and, that we have dealt important blows to the army and the Guatemalan regime. Our anti-imperialist position has united us to the struggle of other peoples. Forming a single fist with the combatants, companeros and brothers of the other revolutionary organizations which comprise the URNG [Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity], we can say with satisfaction that these 11 years have marked great steps in the revolutionary people's war and that we are ready to undertake all the efforts and carry out all the tasks that the revolutionary people's war demands, particularly by joining efforts in the URNG, to achieve the revolutionary victory of our people.

EGP Anniversary Communique

PA192058 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] In a communique issued on the eve of the 11th anniversary of its founding, the Guatemalan Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP] said that the people's revolutionary war is the strategy to achieve the definite triumph in Guatemala. It stressed the strength, organization and unity that the movement has achieved in the past years of struggle. It also emphasized its identification with the most noble interests of the Guatemalan people and working class.

The communique listed the unsuccessful propaganda campaigns of the genocidal regime and imperialism to minimize the actions and victories of the people's revolutionary war and the methods of terror and mass extermination used by the current dictatorship to try to halt the irreversible course of the Guatemalan revolution. The guerrilla organization reiterated its determination to struggle until it defeats the fascist regime of Efrain Rios Montt.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES JOINT MANEUVERS WITH U.S.

PA191716 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Press communique issued by the Honduran Directorate of International Information in Tegucigalpa on 18 January 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Honduran Government has invited the governments of Central America and Panama to send observers to the joint maneuvers involving the combined ground, air and naval forces of Honduras and the United States. That will be carried out in the Mosquitia region from 1 to 6 February 1983.

These maneuvers, of a limited nature, are intended to provide our forces with technical training by which to improve their professionalism. They are one in a series of exercises that have been carried out since 1965 between the United States and various Latin American countries, in accordance with existing agreements on the subject.

In view of this, the Honduran Government has invited the governments of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama to attend these maneuvers as observers, in order to witness the exercises.

On informing the other Central American nations and Panama of these exercises within the framework of its open door policy, for Honduras has nothing to hide, we have reiterated our country's constantly peaceful nature and its commitment to strict compliance with the principles of the international community, such as mutual respect, respect for the integrity and sovereignty of states, nonintervention and the self-determination of peoples.

PRESIDENT TO ANNOUNCE CABINET RESHUFFLE

PA191642 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] A source close to the executive branch has told this station that President Roberto Suazo Cordova will announce the reorganization of his cabinet at the end of this month. According to this source, the president wants to thoroughly reorganize his administration on 27 January, which marks the first anniversary of his inauguration.

This station was told that Gustavo Alfaro will no longer be the economy secretary. Leticia Ma Tay, the current deputy secretary of state for economy and commerce, is reportedly to be Alfaro's successor. Ma Tay submitted an irrevocable resignation from her current position a few months ago.

It said that Alfaro will not return to his private activities because he feels that the president wants to appoint him as the economic adviser, but it is not known if he will accept this proposal. Dante Gabriel Ramirez is the current economic adviser. However, if Honduras obtains the vote of the other Central American countries, Ramirez will be appointed the president of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration.

We were also told that Health Secretary Gonzalo Rodriguez Soto will be transferred to the Social Security Institute, whose director, Anibal Villatoro, will be appointed the new ambassador to Venezuela.

Although no names were disclosed, there are rumors that other secretaries of state, managers and assistant managers of decentralized organizations will be replaced.

According to reports obtained by this station, Suazo Cordova has expressed an interest in retaining Presidency Secretary Carlos Roberto Flores; Education Secretary Alma Rodas de Fiallos; Communications Secretary Jose Azcona del Hoyo; Finance and Public Credit Secretary Arturo Corleto Moreira; Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; and others, whose name were not disclosed yesterday. Contrary to the announcement 4 months ago that Max Gil Santos, director of the Civil Service, was to be appointed deputy secretary of the presidency, it was said that the president has his own candidate for this post.

DEFENSE SECRETARY ON CONDECA REACTIVATION

PA192323 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Defense Secretary Col Jose Serra Hernandez said yesterday that the Honduran Armed Forces are interested in reactivating, as soon as possible, the activities of the Central American Defense Council (Condeca).

He added that the chief of the armed forces, Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, is actively working on a document that will be submitted to the defense ministries of the area in order to evaluate the chances of reviving the Condeca.

Serra Hernandez said that if this military organization is reactivated, "it would be a great help for the internationalization of peace that is being promoted by Roberto Suazo Cordova's administration, which could favorably affect the rest of Central America."

The defense secretary believes that the Condeca would continue operating under the same principles on which it was founded, and that Honduras would take an active role rather than the role of observer that it has had since the war with El Salvador.

On the possibility that the Sandinist People's Army of Nicaragua would join the Condeca, the official said that the organization was conceived to strengthen peace in the region, and this means that the member countries must have democratic systems.

"The countries that form the Condeca must be representative of the Central American people in order to maintain democracy. In the case of Nicaragua, if it wishes to remain a member of the organization, one would have to study this country's problem and the manner in which it would join," said Serra Hernandez.

In any case, the defense secretary said that the manner in which the Condeca is reactivated and the requirements to become a member must be defined at a meeting of Central American defense ministers, in which Panama could also participate.

Serra Hernandez reaffirmed that the initiative for this meeting will be taken by the Honduran Government because our armed forces are interested in the Condeca being reactivated as soon as possible, and General Alvarez Martinez and the Armed Forces General Staff will work actively for this purpose.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO EL SALVADOR ON INCURSIONS

PA191828 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The Honduran Government, through its Foreign Secretariat, has lodged a formal protest with the Salvadoran Government over the violation of legal Honduran territory, as recognized by the general peace treaty signed on 30 October 1980, by Salvadoran troops.

The incident occurred on the Honduran side of Lempa River on 28 December 1982 when Justino Arellana, a Honduran citizen, was going to Mapulaca, in Lempira Department. It was learned that a Salvadoran soldier crossed the river and killed Arellana in Honduran territory. This soldier then threw the body in the river.

The protest note states that Salvadoran troops have repeatedly entered Honduran territory, making noise by firing their weapons.
In a protest note delivered to the Salvadoran ambassador to Honduras, the Foreign Secretariat told the Salvadoran Government that our country requests a thorough investigation of the crime and punishment of the culprits in accordance with Salvadoran penal laws.

In conclusion, the Foreign Secretariat said that it trusts that such incidents will not be repeated, so that the two countries' friendly relations will not be affected.

NICARAGUA

TINOCO VIEWS U.S.-HONDURAN MILITARY MANEUVERS

PA191639 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The U.S. Pentagon announced yesterday that joint military maneuvers will be carried out with Honduras. On 1 February the United States and Honduras will begin the biggest military maneuvers in Central America's history, to be called Big Pine [previous two words in Spanish and English]. Some 5,000 Honduran troops and 1,100 members of the U.S. air, sea and ground forces stationed in Honduras and neighboring countries will participate in the exercises organized by the Pentagon. The U.S. Defense Department said that the objective of the maneuvers is to test the troops' deployment techniques and to practice logistical support. The exercises, to be held near the Nicaraguan border, will last a week. U.S. helicopters, airplanes, ships and very modern communications equipment will be involved. Here are more details from (Maria Estela Davanseng), our correspondent in Washington, who reports from the heart of the empire:

[Begin recording] On Tuesday, 18 January, the U.S. Pentagon announced that joint military maneuvers will begin in Honduran territory on 1 February 1983. The operation, named Big Pine, will include the participation of 900 [as heard] members of the U.S. Armed Forces. According to the Pentagon, it will be carried out in Gracias a Dios Department, where helicopter rescue exercises will take place only 10 miles from the border with Nicaragua. The Pentagon said that the objective of the joint operation is to help Honduras develop procedures to defend its territory.

Besides describing this operation as the first occasion on which the United States will participate on such a scale in military activities in Honduras, the Pentagon tried to forestall criticism of its dangerous initiative by announcing that the Honduran Government has invited Nicaragua to send military observers to Big Pine. [end recording]

To the degree that the upcoming U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers, Big Pine, becomes an attack on our country, Nicaragua could resort to the UN Security Council. Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan representative at the UN Security Council, said in New York yesterday that in view of the announcement that the United States and Honduras will begin large-scale military exercises on the border with Nicaragua soon and to the degree that those maneuvers -- which constitute a threat -- become an attack on Nicaragua, our country has the right to think of turning of the UN Security Council as a last resort. Nevertheless, Tinoco stressed that Nicaragua's presence in that organization is not so much intended to present our own problems as to represent the interests of the nonaligned, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA191849 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1813 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communique issued on 19 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry informs the public of the following:

The Nicaraguan Government charges that the announcement of new military maneuvers on land and sea and in the air by U.S. and Honduran Armed Forces, scheduled to be held between 1 and 6 February, is another provocation aimed at our country and is condemnable from any viewpoint.

These maneuvers will involve the mobilization of some 7,000 troops from the two armies, an unprecedented figure in this region, and has the undeniable purpose of:

1. Intimidating Nicaragua.

2. Giving support and encouragement to the criminal former Somozist guardsmen that are established in Honduras. During the first 18 days of the year, these guardsmen, have murdered 29 persons, mostly young people and children, like 13-year old (Guadalupe Ruiz); and have kidnapped and wounded dozens of Nicaraguans, like (Pedro ? Truiz), a member of the volunteer brigades that are helping to harvest coffee.

3. Preparing the conditions to carry out attacks of even larger scope.

As this Foreign Ministry said in a note sent on 4 January to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz -- which has not yet been answered -- Nicaragua once again reaffirms the Reagan administration's responsibility for all of the crimes that are perpetrated against defenseless Nicaraguan citizens who are devoted exclusively to rebuilding and defending their fatherland.

The Nicaraguan Government issues a new call for prudence and for an end to threats and the use of force, and invites the U.S. Government to hold a frank dialogue, without conditions, to prevent a conflagration and to achieve peace.

[Signed] Managua, 19 January 1983, year of the struggle for peace and sovereignty.

Political Leaders' Criticism

PA192006 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The Pentagon announced in Washington yesterday that 5,000 Honduran soldiers and 1,600 U.S. soldiers will participate in joint maneuvers near the Nicaraguan border soon. The announcement, which discloses that 900 U.S. soldiers are already in Honduras to participate in these exercises, was made only a few days following the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau's special ministerial meeting in Managua, which condemned the use or threat of force in international relations and called for dialogue and peace. The "extra newscast" has interviewed several political personalities on this new demonstration of the policy of tensions sponsored by the Reagan administration.

Adan Fletes, president of the Social Christian Party, thinks that the joint U.S. - Honduran Big Pine maneuvers contribute nothing to a climate of detente in Central America.

Interviewed by the "extra newscast," Fletes also condemned the killing of two young coffee pickers, noting that his party has sent a cable to the Honduran president demanding an end to these bloody actions against our people. As for the Big Pine military maneuvers on 1 February, Fletes said: [Begin Fletes recording] We believe that this kind of operation does not help to create a climate of detente. It worries all of us, because in the last few days there have been some reports that U.S. policy toward Nicaragua might undergo changes; unfortunately, we can see that this is not a positive change in U.S. foreign policy toward our country. We think that those who are organizing those maneuvers should not carry them out, if a climate of peace is to be created in the region. We expressed a similar opinion in this regard last year. We issued statements and we later saw that the maneuvers had been suspended. We think that progressive organizations should make every effort to see that they are suspended again. If one really wants to change the political climate in Central America, the trend toward military polarization is not the best way to do so. [end recording]

Luis Rivas Leiva, secretary general of the Ramiro Sacasa Coordinating Board, also said that the Big Pine maneuvers should be suspended. Asked about the joint U.S.-Honduran maneuvers in the Nicaraguan border area, Rivas Leiva said that they should be suspended because Central America is experiencing critical times. We think that those maneuvers are very unwise at this time, he added. Here are his remarks:

[Begin recording] [Rivas Leiva] We don't think that this is the right time to hold them, because efforts are being made to find a political solution to the Central American problem not only in Central America, but in Latin America as well. It would therefore be unwise to hold them at this time. I think that those who are participating in them should reconsider their decision and perhaps suspend them, because Central America is experiencing critical times.

[Question] Will your party send some note abroad to try to prevent these maneuvers?

[Answer] When such maneuvers were held in the past, we made this recommendation, stressing that they were unwise; we now think that they are doubly unwise. Our party has not yet considered sending such a note, but perhaps we will do so during a meeting this week. [end recording]

Luis Sanchez Sancho, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Socialist party, said that the joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers are a continuation of imperialism's policy of threats and provocations against our people, which could lead to a serious conflict in the region. He also said that this attitude shows absolute disregard for the peoples and governments that recently met in Nicaragua in search of a peaceful solution to regional conflicts. Here is his opinion.

[Begin Sanchez Sancho recording] These joint U.S.-Honduran Army maneuvers on the Nicaraguan border, where there are a large number of counterrevolutionaries and criminals who are prohibited by international law, must be interpreted as a continuation of the policy of threats and provocations that could at any moment become an invasion, an open military intervention that, as has repeatedly been said, would have very serious and unforeseeable effects and could push all of Central America toward general war. This must serve to reinforce our state of alert and the fighting spirit of our people and their organizations. Our people continue to be killed by the criminal activities of the counterrevolution, encouraged, financed and organized by U.S. imperialism.

In the end, only our people's determination to struggle and defend themselves, along with a flexible and skillful foreign policy of peace like that of the revolutionary government, can halt and neutralize these increasing adventurous and warmongering activities by U.S. imperialism, which are directed not only against our peoples but against the security and stability of all of the Central American and Caribbean peoples. [end recording]

COSTA RICAN DEPUTIES ARRIVE FOR 2-DAY VISIT

PA191936 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] A delegation of 17 Costa Rican deputies arrived here today, highly impressed after a short visit to Cuba, where they had the opportunity to talk with Fidel Castro.

The Costa Rican deputies told Radio Sandino reporters that they talked with Castro about the political, economic and social conditions in Latin American and the underdeveloped world. Some of the deputies said they came in close contact with various aspects of everyday life in Cuba.

The Costa Rican deputies will spend 2 days in our country as guests of the State Council, which will meet at 1430 today. They will also visit tourist sites in free Nicaragua. They will leave our country at 1130 on 20 January after holding a news conference. The members of the State Council board of directors will see them off at the airport.

Meet With Carlos Nunez

PA191938 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] In a meeting with several Costa Rican deputies who are visiting Nicaragua, State Council President Carlos Nunez appealed for maintaining peace in the region and for strengthening the ties between the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican legislatures in the search for peace.

The Costa Rican deputies, who belong to the National Liberation Party, the Unity Coalition and the Popular Vanguard Party, said they are receptive to the Sandinist leader's proposals and said the Costa Rican people and government are not interested in having differences with Nicaragua.

Nunez expressed fraternal greetings to the Costa Rican people, and he stressed that Nicaragua does not have expansionist intentions, as some Costa Rican media have charged. Those misinformation campaigns against Nicaragua are baseless and should be opposed in both countries, Commander Nunez said. He also reiterated that our people have the right to defend themselves from the Somozist attacks, financed and supported by U.S. imperialism.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ATTACK COFFEE PICKERS

PA180333 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] The Interior Ministry office in Ocotal, Nueva Segovia Department, has reported that the most recent criminal result of an attack by counterrevolutionary military units is the death of (Guadalupe Ruiz), a 12-year-old girl, and the wounding of nine people.

At 0700 yesterday, a brigade of coffee pickers, made up of 40 people, was ambushed between the Poteca River and El Limon, Jalapa municipality. They were going to (Namasli) where they were going to carry out a red and black Sunday [a day of voluntary work]. As usual, the assassins fled to Honduras where they have their sanctuary.

(Ruiz) was buried this morning in her hometown of Jalapa. Meanwhile, the people who were wounded are being treated at the Ocotal hospital where they are recovering from the wounds inflicted by the Somozist criminals who, with the support of U.S. imperialism, carry out attacks from Honduran territory.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CASUALTIES SINCE 11 JAN

PA191710 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Nicaraguan Defense Ministry Communique No 3 issued in Managua on 18 January -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Defense Ministry reports:

1. Beginning on 11 January, a number of armed confrontations have taken place in northern Jinotega and Zelaya Departments with counterrevolutionary units of former Somozist guardsmen operating from Honduran territory.

2. As a result, the following members of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] have been killed in action: Roberto Delgadillo Blandon, Jose David Castrellon Carrion, Tomas Medina Hidalgo, Jose Manzanares, Rodolfo Moreno Lopez, Ervin Bellorin Herrera, Roberto Mejia Rodriguez and Santos Dominguez Gonzalez, as have the following reservists: Felix Pedro Nicaragua, Denis Descorcia Aleman, Jose Ponce Cruz, Roberto Rosales, Domingo Herrera Lagos, Jose Rafael Lopez, Clemente Molina, Jose Angel Balmaceda, Carlos Delgado and Jose Jesus Vallecillo.

3. The Somozist counterrevolutionaries have sustained 24 casualties, while a large amount of their weapons, ammunition and supplies have been seized.

EPS DISMANTLES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CAMP

PA142310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry announced yesterday that Sandinist Peoples Army [EPS] patrols dismantled another counterrevolutionary camp in the region bordering Honduras. The counterrevolutionary camp had been built by armed detachments from Honduran territory. However, these counterrevolutionaries enter Nicaragua to kill, steal, kidnap and perpetrate all kinds of crimes against peaceful Nicaraguan peasants.

The camp dismantled by the EPS the day before yesterday was located in an area between Waspuc and the Coco River. There was no one there but the patrols found many weapons of various calibers, ammunition, modern communications equipment and other military supplies.

PAPER WARNS AGAINST CHEMICAL WARFARE IN AREA

PA151714 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 8 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Voices of Warning Against the Use of Chemical Weapons in Central America"]

[Text] Although U.S. imperialism's actions against weak nations no longer surprise anyone, this does not mean that the magnitude of its crimes does not compel progressive forces of the world to remain alert, to put a stop to these continuous large-scale acts of genocide that imperialism has institutionalized. In Central America today, just as in Vietnam yesterday, the warmongering gringos have adopted measures with various intentions but only one purpose: To impose on humanity the law of the jungle, regardless of what lethal weapons it must use.

To achieve their purposes, just as they did against the people and crops of the heroic Vietnamese nation, they use all kinds of highly destructive weapons to prevent, among other things, arable lands from continuing to produce food.

What we have said here undoubtedly adds nothing new, nothing that is not known; besides, we could write large columes without exhausting the subject.

However, something new has arisen, and only a few know about this, although it could have enormous and deadly consequences for the Central American nations. This is stated responsibly, with no intention of creating panic. However, we feel compelled by the circumstances to issue a call so that the trees of misinformation planted by transnational specialists do not prevent the nations outside Central America from becoming aware of what is moving inside the forest...

Without attempting to use literary terms, we must say that in that forest lies the Reagan administration's attempts to oppress Central America and lead it to situations like the one being experienced by the fraternal people of Puerto Rico and like the one that has pushed our neighbor Honduras to the brink of disaster.

What Is This New Element?

"In order to launch a chemical war against innocent nations," the gringo Pentagon is supplying "chemical weapons to the Salvadoran Army." This accusation has been issued to the world from Managua by the Nicaraguan Committee for Peace (Conipaz).

Conipaz' accusation coincides with another one recently issued by spokesmen of the Combatants for El Salvador's Liberation. They affirmed that battalions of the country's repressive army like the "Ramon Belloso" and "Atlacatl" battalions have been trained by U.S. Army instructors to wage a war with chemical weapons.

With its accusation Conipaz issued a call to hold a multilateral convention on chemical weapons and to adopt other measures to stop the plans of "Reaganism." These plans are not aimed at supplying the dollars that the governments of Suazo Cordova in Honduras and Monge in Costa Rica are begging for. They are aimed, simply and clearly, at an escalation of chemical warfare in El Salvador, with the intention of extending it later to the entire Central American region -- that is, if circumstances do not compel it to spread this war throughout all of Latin America.

With all the moral force contained in a humanitarian call such as that of Conipaz, EL NUEVO DIARIO feels that the communications media of not only Central America but of all the nations in the region should raise their voices in unison to support the expressions of all the progressive forces in the world. Thus we would tie the hands of the officials in the Reagan administration and all their Central American puppets, preventing the possibility of an ominous chemical war in Central America.

RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS MINISTER TOMAS BORGE

AU181204 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jan 83 p 1

[Special RUDE PRAVO correspondent Oldrich Pospisil's interview with Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of interior of the Republic of Nicaragua: "The Revolution Is Developing" -- in Managua on 12 January 1983]

[Text] Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and Nicaraguan minister of interior, is one of the founders of the FSLN. He survived many years of work in illegality, years of Somoza's bloody rule and armed struggle.

On Wednesday in Managua, Comrade Borge granted an interview to RUDE PRAVO's special correspondent.

[Question] American imperialism is exerting immense pressure with the aim of liquidating the Sandinist revolution. What are the means it uses?

[Answer] Since the very beginning of its existence, liberated Nicaragua has been the target of many attacks of counterrevolution directed from the United States. Counterrevolution is doing everything it can to overthrow the revolutionary government of Nicaragua and liquidate the Sandinist revolution, using the experience of its struggle against other countries in the past. It organizes against us an economic blockade, acts of economic sabotage, financial sanctions and so forth.

As far as ideological subversion is concerned, it is trying to take advantage of the church and the religious feelings of a segment of the population. These are all old methods, applied, however, in a new historical context. While in Africa imperialism uses the Republic of South Africa as a forward base against progressive countries, in Central America it is Honduras that plays this role of a base for the Americans. It is from Honduras that the direct armed struggle against our revolution is waged.

[Question] Could you characterize the main successes scored by revolutionary Nicaragua last year?

[Answer] Despite great difficulties, the revolution is strengthening and developing in all main spheres. The elimination of illiteracy continues successfully, with emphasis being laid on educating the adults, among whom illiteracy has been particularly high. Infant mortality has dropped sharply and health care in general has registered extraordinary progress. The distribution of land to small farmers continues and agricultural reform as a whole is entering another, higher stage.

At the same time we have consolidated the Sandinist army and the Sandinist police and state security corps by having intensified and improved their preparedness for a coordinated fulfillment of all tasks. The most important thing is that we are succeeding in deepening and strengthening the people's revolutionary commitment. Truly broad masses have been won for the revolutionary ideas and it is this fact that we cherish most of all.

[Question] The Sandinist revolution has at the same time strengthened its international position.

[Answer] The prestige enjoyed by Nicaragua in the international scene is proved by the fact that it was elected member of the UN Security Council. Its peace-loving policy has been praised also in other international forums. And the nonaligned countries have chosen precisely Managua for a session of the bureau of this movement. In the international field, Nicaragua consistently pursues the policy of peace and dialogue, but it is also forced to reinforce its national defense. In domestic policy, it concentrates on overcoming poverty and backwardness. We also continue to be dependent, especially technologically, on the North American market. However, we are gradually overcoming this dependence and establishing new foundations of our economy.

[Question] How do you assess the development of cooperation between Nicaragua and Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries?

[Answer] In this respect, too, we have achieved further progress by substantially strengthening our ties with the countries of socialism. Soon we want to request that we be granted the status of an observer in CEMA and intend to further expand trade and economic relations with the countries of socialism.

As regards Czechoslovakia, we highly appreciate the solidarity of this fraternal country. The people of Nicaragua have great respect for your country, its heroic history and its representatives, such as was Julius Fucik, who is inscribed deeply in the hearts of our young people.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

TELEVISION NETWORK ON NONALIGNED EVENT COVERAGE

PA171822 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Excerpt] With this program of the "Sandinist Newscast," we come to the end of an extraordinary week. The past days have witnessed intense work that placed the entire Sandinist Television Network in a real state of emergency and tested our capacity as a news medium.

It is just that we express our recognition of all those who participated in this battle, from the technicians who, working in the mobile units or control rooms or installing the light or sound equipment, contributed all their knowledge and ability for flawless coverage of each event of the nonaligned meeting, to the newsmen and cameramen without whose perseverance and sacrifice our success would not have been possible.

Beside the regular transmissions of the "Sandinist Newscast," every night we carried a special summary that was transmitted via satellite to several European and American countries. From the modest technical and human resources in the press field, a special team was formed. For over 12 hours a day, the team was exclusively in charge of compiling, selecting, editing and transmitting all the material received throughout the day.

STATIONS USE RADIO SANDINO FOR NONALIGNED NEWS

PA181655 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] A Latin American country that will request admission into the Nonaligned Movement and a European country that has increased its foreign policy interest in Latin America in the past few years followed the Managua nonaligned meeting closely through their radio stations, which transmitted news on it from Radio Sandino.

Three national radio networks in Colombia and Spain kept their listeners informed about developments at the fifth special Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau meeting on a daily basis. These stations used special Radio Sandino news dispatches to prepare their reports.

Over 40 transmissions to stations in Latin America, the United States and Europe last week confirmed the international interest in the Managua meeting, which focused on Latin America and the Caribbean.

A special direct transmission was carried of Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega's opening speech by Radio Santa Rose de Lima in Peru. Argentina's Radio Nacional received Radio Sandino's signal to transmit Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanaris' speech. Meanwhile, Radio Libertad and Radio Caracas in Panama and Venezuela, respectively, received the speeches by their foreign ministers and delegation chiefs.

The following stations were also part of this spontaneous radio network: Radio Illimani of Bolivia, Radio America of Peru, Radio Pacifica of Washington and the Los Angeles Hispanic Network, as well as Radio Enriquillo in the Dominican Republic. To this we add the six stations of Colombia and Spain that we mentioned earlier; Cadena Todelar, Cadena CARACOL and Grupo Radial Colombiano of Colombia and Radio Nacional and the Cadena Ser of Barcelona and Madrid, Spain.

WHEELOCK ANNOUNCES LAND EXPROPRIATION MEASURES

PA171650 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, announced that over 200,000 manzanas of idle land owned by large landowners will be affected by the agrarian reform law this year. He made this announcement this weekend in San Rafael del Sur at a ceremony to deliver land titles.

During a main event attended by thousands of rural workers, Wheelock Roman also announced the expropriation of 14,000 manzanas of land that will be transferred to peasants in Wiwili, Quilali, Nueva Guinea and Santo Domingo Chontales. A total of 5,000 manzanas for the cultivation of basic grains were delivered to 32 agricultural cooperatives in San Rafael del Sur.

Among other important topics, Wheelock Roman referred to the progress of the country's cooperative movement:

[Begin Wheelock Roman recording] We intend to expropriate approximately 200,000 manzanas of idle land from large landowners during 1983. [applause]

We are going to deliver and issue titles for 500,000 manzanas; that is, half a million manzanas. [applause] A total of 200,000 will be given to production cooperatives, half-partners and tenant owners within the agrarian reform [word indistinct].

We are going to deliver between 200,000 and 250,000 manzanas to squatters who live in Nueva Guinea, Santo Domingo, Waslala, Quilali, Wiwili and other places. We are also going to work on consolidating the cooperative movement.

We want to tell you that we have not only expropriated over 2.3 million manzanas so far and that we not only have a people's property area containing 25 percent of the land, but that we have developed a large cooperative movement that includes approximately 3,000 cooperative groups involving Sandinist farm cooperatives, cooperatives of credit and services, work collectives and other forms of collective work. These 3,000 associations include over half of the Nicaraguan peasants. Consequently, we are presenting a new social and economic organization made up of the state, which is the spearhead of the revolution and the agricultural economy; the cooperative movement, made up of more than 3,000 groups; and a growing peasant movement to which we are delivering individual land titles. [applause]

In the future, there will remain no trace of the Somozist regime in Nicaragua. It will be a new Nicaragua of farm workers and technicians working within the ATC [Farm Workers Association] jointly with peasants in cooperatives who will gradually introduce modern technology and machinery, resulting in more productivity and greater progress. This will permit them to have more access to houses, health benefits, education and technical processes. Thus, the peasants will not be abandoned as they will have their land, credits and will be treated as what they are: citizens who deserve every right to be treated as a true Nicaraguan citizen. [end recording]

CASTRO ON COSTA RICAN-NICARAGUAN RELATIONS

PA192054 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Fidel Castro will do everything possible to promote peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Cuban ruler said that he cannot intervene in Nicaragua's internal affairs. However, he does not think that Nicaragua will do any harm to Costa Rica because it has to be grateful for the aid it received to overthrow Somoza.

Castro told Costa Rican deputies Monday night that he will do everything possible to have peace and harmony between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but that he cannot intervene in local affairs. I cannot serve as mediator because I cannot intervene in the internal affairs of Nicaragua, Fidel Castro told Costa Rican deputies who handed him a document asking him to intercede with the Sandinist government to end the hostilities against Costa Rica.

He also told our deputies that he does not believe that Nicaragua will attack Costa Rica, because it has to be grateful for Costa Rica's substantial contribution to the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza. Besides, Castro added, the Sandinists are too busy being enthusiastic over the first stage of the revolutionary period that began in 1979. Castro admitted that Costa Rica's aid to Nicaragua was a vital factor in the fall of Somoza. Castro expressed his admiration for Costa Rica, whose history and political tradition he knows very well.

Castro told the Costa Rican deputies that relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are difficult because there has been a lack of coordination. There have been problems, but I am certain they will be solved soon, and proof of this is the attitude assumed by the Costa Rican Government in dismantling the anti-Sandinist camps located in the northern part of the country, Castro indicated.

The meeting between Castro and the Costa Rican deputies was private, and Costa Rican newsmen and relatives of the deputies were not admitted.

COSTA RICAN DEPUTIES PRAISE CUBAN PROGRESS

FL191928 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The Costa Rican deputies who visited Cuba have praised the progress made by Cuba in the different categories of socioeconomic development. In an interview by the daily NUEVO DIARIO, government Deputy (Carlos Maria Sajut) of the National Liberation Party, PLN, said that these achievements were made by Cuba despite the U.S. economic blockade. He prasied the work-study program and the organization of the people. He also said that other countries should copy these and other Cuban achievements.

Upon recalling the 3-hour conversation held by the Costa Rican delegation with our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, Deputy (Sajut) said that despite the fact that he has a different ideology he is obliged to say the good things he observed about the Cuban revolution and his appreciation of the personality of the Cuban leader. The Costa Rican legislator added: One feels that he is quite sincere when he talks about the problems of Latin America and his opinions about the formulas which may resolve the tensions in Central America.

Deputy (Arnaldo Ferreto) of the Popular Vanguard Party said that the trip was very enlightening and that the congressmen of different ideologies who made up the delegation found Cuba to be quite different from what they had been led to believe.

PLN Deputy Miguel Angel Guillen said that the visit to Cuba went beyond positive expectations because they had the opportunity to see the real situation, a reality so often manipulated by slanderous campaigns.

ALMEIDA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO SEYCHELLES

FL191803 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Victoria -- A Cuban delegation headed by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Council of State, has concluded a 3-day official visit to Seychelles. During his stay Almeida was received by President Albert Rene, who noted the similarity of interests linking Seychelles to Cuba.

The Seychelles Government hosted a farewell reception for the Cuban leader and the delegation accompanying him. In a brief speech at the reception, the foreign minister of Seychelles stated that national hero Jose Marti's memory surpasses the borders of his people and his thought is valid for all nations.

MALMIERCA MEETS YEMEN'S FOREIGN MINISTER

FL191706 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have begun official talks at the Foreign Ministry in our capital. Giraldo Mazola, Cuban vice minister of foreign relations; Alberto Velazco, director of North Africa and Middle East Division [as heard] and (?Rosario Navas), acting director of the Nonaligned Movement Divisions, and 'Umar Husayn al-Hurubi, Yemen's ambassador to Cuba, are also attending the talks. The meetings are being held in the atmosphere of friendship linking the governments and people of Cuba and Yemen.

EXPERTS OPEN MEETING ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

FL191710 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The experts preparing the Fifth Conference of Public Instruction Ministers of Socialist Countries to be held in our country next October are meeting in the Palace of Conventions. The meeting, which ends today, is attended by delegations from the USSR, Bulgaria, GDR, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Vietnam, Laos and Cuba. Representatives from Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique, Grenada, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Congo and Ethiopia are attending the meeting as guests.

PEACE MOVEMENT CRITICIZES TURKISH GOVERNMENT

FL192320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples has issued a message here expressing its solidarity with the members of the Directorate of Turkey's Peace Council over the ill-treatment they receive in Turkish jails.

The defenders of progressive social development and world peace, including those who are ill, are being treated as common criminals and are suffering repressive and violent actions at the hands of the Turkish Government. The movement's message calls for the release of these political prisoners and demands respect for their most basic human rights.

U.S. MOVES TO 'PRESSURE' NONALIGNED CITED

FL141750 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 14 Jan 83

[International commentary by Javier Rodriguez of PRENSA LATINA and (Ismael Cantau) from the staff of "Revista de la Manana" program -- live]

[Excerpt] [Cantau] Good morning; as everyone knows, the meeting of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau in session since 10 January in the Nicaraguan capital concludes today. Let's discuss some aspects of the meeting of foreign ministers in Managua.

Yesterday was a busy day. The national and foreign press accredited to the meeting reported yesterday on a communique -- it could better be described as a document -- released by the State Department to some delegations. Some people believe that this was one of the outstanding events yesterday. Javier, I believe we can discuss, in general, these matters on our commentary today. What do you think?

[Rodriguez] Yes, the meeting of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau is coming to an end in Managua today. Just as had been predicted the meeting has resulted in clear, real, concrete and massive support by the nonaligned countries for the right of Nicaragua to develop its revolutionary process. The nonaligned countries have also attacked the United States for its maneuvers and warmongering policies and for its opposition to peace on the continent.

I believe that one of the most important aspects of this meeting of foreign ministers in Managua is the fact that the traditional U.S. maneuvers to divide the Nonaligned Movement have come out into the open. This is an old U.S. wish which has gone from one failure to another. Every time the Nonaligned Movement holds meetings, the U.S. Government always tries to influence them. It has tried to create disagreement and division among the members of the Nonaligned Movement. In reality the U.S. Government has always failed in these attempts.

These maneuvers have now come into the open with the release of this document.. This document was released by U.S. embassies in the member countries of the Nonaligned Movement. The document was delivered to the governments of these countries in order to exert pressure. The document was delivered and visits were also made to the different ambassadors. An effort was made to exert pressure on the governments of the Nonaligned Movement to have them change their position at the Managua meeting and not support the approval of a document accusing the United States of hostility toward the Latin American countries and making it responsible for the increase of tension on the continent.

The U.S. maneuvers have now come into the open because, incredibly enough, this U.S. document says that it is not true that the U.S. Government is blockading Cuba, that the situation in El Salvador is improving, and that no efforts are being made to destabilize Nicaragua or Grenada. This is a distortion of reality, a falsehood, an effort to distort the reality everyone knows but, above all, it is maneuver of interference, an attempt to divide the Nonaligned Movement. The U.S. Government tried to find some spokesmen supporting its position, that is, it tried to get support behind he scenes at the meeting by trying to influence some delegates. I believe that Cuba made a clear step to uncover this maneuver. What Cuba requested was very clear: It wanted the document released. Cuba requested that the document be released and the document was released upon the Cuban request but practically without any comment from the Cuban delegation because, as a Cuban delegate put it, the document in and of itself proves the lack of seriousness and the real intentions of the U.S. Government in releasing this document to the nonaligned countries.

U.S. ACCUSED OF PROMOTING 'BRAIN DRAIN'

PA180416 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 17 Jan 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Latin American countries make many efforts to achieve greater social, economic and cultural development. One of these is the training of scientists and high-level technicians, which implies an expense of thousands of dollars for each one. The creation of these experts is aimed at modernizing national economies, establishing an advanced technology and obtaining greater productivity. All these aims are increasingly curbed by the imperialist practice of brain drain conducted by the industrialized countries, especially the United States.

The United States has become the greatest instigator and beneficiary of the brain drain by importing free of charge many highly-trained technicians, who contribute to U.S. technical and scientific development. This brain drain creates even greater problems for the underdeveloped countries' socioeconomic development.

The imperialist brain drain is especially evident in Latin America. The FINANCIAL TIMES reported that from 1971 to 1974 some 20,000 engineers emigrated to the United States. Of these 3,500 came from Central America, the continent's most backward area. According to UNCTAD, Haiti presents one of the most dramatic cases of brain drain. There are more Haitian doctors abroad than in Haiti. In the last 20 years, 270,000 highly-skilled specialists -- among them 128,000 engineers, 85,000 doctors and 47,000 experts in natural sciences -- most of them from Latin American countries, have emigrated to the United States.

According to U.S. specialists, this import of brains meant a saving of almost $14 billion that the nation would have had to invest to train these professionals. The results of this dastardly drain of a country's most valued treasure, its human resources, are even more terrible when one realizes that half the scientists who have emigrated are less than 30 years old, and 45 percent range between 35 and 45 years of age, that is, during the most creative stage of their lives.

A WHO report states that the United States saves about $1.5 billion every year thanks to foreign doctors who come to this country. Within the imperialist worldwide strategy, the brain drain has become part of Washington's official policy. One of the tricks used by the U.S. Government to import talent is the so-called Institute of International Education, which is dedicated to luring young people who show signs of being outstanding scientists or technicians in their respective countries. This institute grants scholarships so that students can perfect their skills in the United States. When the young people complete their studies in the United States, they get tempting offers to stay permanently in the United States instead of going back to their countries. In this way our countries are impoverished even more, after spending huge sums to create their specialists, many of whom go to enrich the great imperialist power.

Only a profound revolution can put an end to the brain drain conducted by the United States in Latin American countries as part of its insatiable exploitation of our America's wealth.

GRENADA

COUNCIL CONDEMNS JAILING OF TURKISH PEACE GROUP

FL200045 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] The Grenada Peace Council has condemned the recent imprisonment of 160 members of the Turkish Peace Committee by the authorities in Turkey. The local council outlined its position in a statement issued today.

The Grenada Peace Council said the imprisonment of the Turkish Peace Committee members is a serious threat to the peace movement, not only in that country but to the world as a whole. The statement described the actions of the Turkish authorities as malicious, wicked and unjustifiable. It said the inhumane and degrading treatment to which the members of the Turkish Peace Committee had been subjected must be condemned bitterly.

The Grenada Peace Council said it was informed that leading members of the Turkish Peace Committee were arrested and detained for several months and were later dumped into a prison in Istanbul as common criminals. The statement said the members were also subjected to all forms of inhumane tratement including [words indistinct] as well as quarantines of 24 hours without food or medical attention.

The Grenada Peace Council describes this action as shameless and a blatant violation of fundamental human rights of the members themselves. Further, it must be seen as a direct attempt to intimidate the Turkish people. It also said the action must also be seen as a calculated attack on the peace movement as a whole.

In reaffirming its policy of support for the peace movements throughout the world and to all (?free) peoples struggling for equality and human rights, the Grenada Peace Council called on all peace-loving peoples and organizations to openly voice their strong disapproval of the detention of the Turkish Peace Committee members. The council ended by calling on the Turkish authorities to immediately release the detained members of the peace committee and to provide all necessary restitutions to them.

HAITI

SYLVIO CLAUDE ESCAPES, MANHUNT LAUNCHED

FL192045 Bridgetown CANA in English 2030 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Jan 19, CANA-REUTER -- A prominent opponent of Haiti's President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier has escaped from house arrest here, triggering a manhunt throughout this tropical island republic, police said today. They said Sylvio Claude, head of the tiny opposition Christian Democratic Party, had slipped past the guards posted at his house this weekend and disappeared.

Mr Claude spent two years in prison after being convicted of sedition and insulting President Duvalier, a crime under the tough laws of a country which has been dominated by the Duvalier family for more than a quarter of a century. He was freed under an amnesty last September but rearrested barely three months later and put under house arrest.

Claude incurred the wrath of President Duvalier by reprinting in the party newspaper a Latin American Labour Federation poster suggesting that it was time to overthrow him.

President Duvalier has ruled Haiti, one of the world's poorest countries, since the death in 1971 of his father, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier.

JAMAICA

DUAL EXCHANGE RATE CAUSES RESENTMENT IN CARICOM

FL191724 Bridgetown CANA in English 1633 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Jan 19, CANA -- Jamaica's recent introduction of a dual exchange rate for its currency, which will make some imports more expensive, has created resentment among its Caribbean Community (Caricom) trading partners, according to John Fletcher, the immediate past president of the Jamaica Exporters Association (JEA). He said the resentment could lead to resistance to further penetration of the regional market by Jamaica.

The government, in a move which it said will help to ease the country's economic problems and provide manufactuers with easier access to foreign exchange, formalised the parallel currency market. The Jamaican dollar remains officially pegged to the American currency at 1.78 J dollars to one U.S. dollar, but this rate of exchange will be only for basic food items, other essential imports, payments listed by the government and raw materials for export production. Other imports, including goods bought from Jamaica's partners in Caricom, will be brought in at the higher parallel market exchange rate, set by commercial banks based on supply and demand.

On January 7, Mr Fletcher's successor as JEA president, Geoffrey Messado, had told CANA that although Caricom imports by Jamaica would have to be more expensive, it would not affect the overall cost effectiveness of regional products. He noted that raw material imports for domestic production would also be at the parallel market rate, so would have no great advantage over goods made in the community.

Additionally, Messado said, extra-regional goods would be subject to the tariffs from which Caricom products are exempt, and besides imports from North America were not generally the same as those from within the region. The JEA president also said that the government intended to keep a stringent quota system for imports from beyond the Caribbean, precluding a flood of imports which would be to the detriment of Caricom.

Intra-regional trade has been a touch issue, and Jamaica and Guyana, both of whom have balance of payments crises, have often come under attack for placing barriers to free trade in the Caribbean. At their summit here in November Caricom leaders pledged to work to remove the barriers to free trade by the end of this year.

Meantime, the fact that goods imported with parallel market currency will attract duty at the same, rather than official exchange rate, is causing some worry in the business community here. At a meeting of the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce yesterday, one of its directors, Winston Meeks, argued that prices for non-essential items could increase by up to 100 percent.

BRIEFS

NEW PNP SECRETARY GENERAL -- (Paul Roberts) has been elected as the new secretary general of the People's National Party -- PNP -- replacing (Lee K. Duncan) who has resigned. [Kinston Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83 FL]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TECHNICAL SECRETARY OUTLINES 3-YEAR BUDGET

FL131515 Santo Domingo Radio Clarin in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] The technical secretary of the presidency yesterday announced that during the next 3 years the government will invest 2,158,000,000 pesos of which 1,985,400,000 will go toward the development of energy, agriculture, transportation and communication projects as well as toward improving living conditions for the Dominican people. The remaining 172,600,000 pesos would go toward tourism, mining, industrial and other projects.

Ramon Albuquerque [first name as heard] said the government's proposed investment to stimulate the economy during the 1983-1985 3-year period will be divided as follows: 496,300,000 pesos -- or 23 percent of the total for energy works; 474,800,000 pesos for agriculture; 345,300,000 pesos for transportation and communications; and 679,000,000 pesos for the social sector. Albuquerque said that according to this program 64,700,000 pesos will be invested in the tourism sector; 21,500,000 pesos in mining; and 86,400,000 pesos in the industrial and other sectors.

The technical secretary of the presidency made the announcement during a speech he delivered yesterday on the topic: "Toward a Renovated Economy." He was the guest speaker at the American Chamber of Commerce monthly luncheon held at the La Mancha Ballroom of Lina Hotel.

MEXICO

DELEGATION MEETS WITH SAUDI ARABIA'S YAMANI

FL191325 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0111 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- It has been reported here that the Mexican delegation visiting the oil-producing countries to discuss the crude oil situation in today's world market met with Saudi Arabia's Minister of Petroleum Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Mexican Under Secretary of Energy Eliseo Mendoza, who heads the delegation with Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Eduardo Navarrete, told the press that the conversations dealt with possible technical cooperation between the two countries but that OPEC prices were not discussed. Mendoza added that the question about Mexico joining OPEC was not discussed either in Saudi Arabia or during prior stops on the tour: Venezuela, Nigeria, Great Britain and Algeria.

It was recalled that the increase of Mexican oil production was one of the factors influencing OPEC prices, a matter which will be discussed during the forthcoming meeting of the exporters group in Geneva to defend the preferential price of $34 per barrel.

The Mexican delegation which met with various officials of the Saudi Arabian Foreign Ministry yesterday will leave for Norway tomorrow.

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR'S HOME SHOT AT, NO ONE HURT

FL191659 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1538 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, 19 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- A group of unidentified persons yesterday fired several shots at the residence of Israeli Ambassador to Mexico Guy Arye, the AFP news agency reported in this capital. According to the dispatch, the ambassador was not home at the time of the attack and no one was injured. The agency said the attackers fired several times from a moving automobile.

SECRETARIAT TO REVIEW REPORTERS' DISPATCHES

PA190436 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2228 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Secretariat of the Interior today asked correspondents for foreign newspapers and magazines to voluntarily submit copies of their dispatches to its main offices. A spokesman said that correspondents who do not comply with the request will not be penalized.

He said that the measure is aimed at giving the Secretariat of the Interior a more complete grasp of the material which newspaper and magazine correspondents send from Mexico.

SURINAME

PLOT TO OVERTHROW LT COL BOUTERSE REPORTED

LD192210 Hilversum International Service in Dutch 2130 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Text] A group of Surinamese citizens in the American city of Miami is reported to be preparing a military action against the rule of army leader Daysi' Bouterse. The Surinamese persons involved say that they have made contact with an American who would like to cooperate in the operation. According to the Surinamese spokesman in Miami, this American has already received $1.5 million for this. The money, it is said, comes from wealthy Surinamers in the United States, and contact has also been sought with Surinamese persons in the Netherlands.

12 OFFICERS REMOVED, ADMINISTRATION TO CHANGE

[Editorial report] -- Bridgetown CANA in English on its 2000 GMT summary of 15 January carries the following: Bridgetown -- 12 officers have been removed from their Army posts and transferred to civilian duties with no loss of pay.

The military government of strongman Lieutenant-Colonel Daysi Bouterse is to announce a new civilian administration next month.